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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c,

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,329—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1901.

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CHERRY BRANDY.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th Aug.
M.L CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st „
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th „
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	—	4,024	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C, Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA	—	3,503	in January 1902.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

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	Saloon.	Deck.
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Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Bouis	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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S, S. R. RUBATTINO.	5.000	M. Saporite	15th Sept., 1901,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd „	357-8	550	577 8	605	660
3rd „	165	--	--	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th Aug, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S "CULNA," 2,026, tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 22nd Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 26th August.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 24th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th August, 1901.

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A STEAMER .... to sail about 30th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 16th August, 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

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THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2881	Scharfe	19th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

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24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 12th July, 1901.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,401 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 17th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

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Manager.
No. 23 Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th August, 1901.

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CALCUTTA,
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Have a Large Stock of the above of all Sizes and Capabilities.

SMALL HEATING STOVES FOR DRYING ROOMS FOR KEROSINE OR FUEL.

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LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

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FOR SALE.

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It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

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Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

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REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

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4 2/3 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
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"MULETA" Graciosos
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THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
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&c. &c. &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at BOMBAY of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VESSELS for one year will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his Office in the R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p m gun fire of MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1901, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 8th August, 1901, or apply to the Undersigned.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M., Dockyard, Bombay, 2nd August, 1901.

"AN HONEST TALE SPEEDS BEST, BEING PLAINLY TOLD"!

WE have been given to understand that some interested persons who set themselves up as "Madon & Co., Chemists" give the people to understand that their firm was the original and ours is a new concern, and opened in opposition to their business. This is entirely untrue, and misleading, and we claim without the least fear of being contradicted that ours is the

ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN 1872

by the present Proprietor of our firm, MR. B. S. MADON. This is a well-known fact that in establishing the name of "MADON—CHEMISTS" and make it widely known, we had spared no pains and expenses, and with our unceasing efforts the name of "MADON'S PHARMACY" made a Popular House-hold word with the Public of India; and as it always happens that some of the Employees of the Original firm (who were obliged to separate from the services of the old firm) having "MADON" as their surname, set up a business under the style and title of "MADON & Co.," thereby directly or indirectly many of our customers were led to understand that their firm was the original one or a Branch thereof. We hereby most respectfully beg to request you not to take any firm by a name similar to ours into your consideration as our own, and to give credulence to any reports made by these interested parties against us. We are compelled to give this explanation to our Patrons and the Public to prevent them from being imposed upon.

Further we beg to request you to kindly send all communications to us as noted below, to avoid confusion and mistakes that are likely to arise by confusion in names.

☞ OURS is the FIRST SHOP as you enter ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET from the Crawford Market.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
The Original Madon's Pharmacy, Estd. 1872.
No. 16 & 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

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OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

	PRIZES.	Rs.
1	Prize	1,000
1	Do.	500
1	Do.	250
2	Prizes Rs. 125 each	250
2	Do. „ 100 „	200
2	Do. „ 75 „	150
4	Do. „ 50 „	200
10	Do. „ 25 „	250
100	Do. „ 10 „	1,000
200	Do. „ 5 „	1,000
200	Do. „ 1 „	200
523	Prizes Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE" In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178 Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

HORSE'S FOOD,
Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
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DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
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Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

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60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

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OAK TRAYS with Nickel mounts, Oval in 4 sizes Rs. 15, Rs. 18, Rs. 21 and Rs. 24, Oblong 12 in. Rs. 12, 14 in. Rs. 16, 16 in. Rs. 18, 19 in. Rs. 21.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd. Bombay & Poona.

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"DUBONNET" Tonic and Appetiser WINE is specially recommended to tonify the digestive organs and as an excellent specific against the want of appetite weakness and anaemia. Rs. 2-4 per bottle.—THE GENERAL AGENCY, Church Gate Street, FORT.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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FIRSTLY. All that piece or parcel of land whereof a portion is Pension and tax land and a portion Fazendary together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Marine Lines Road, Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 31, and bearing the Pension and tax No. 515, and bounded on the East by the property of Rustomji Nanabhoy Karanjia on the West by the Wellington Street, on the North partly by the property of Manockji Hoshungji and partly by a public passage, and on the South by the first Marine Street, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

SECONDLY.—All That piece or parcel of Fazendary land with the shed erected thereon also situate at the said Marine Lines Road, in the Registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 27 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No 30, and bearing Pension and Tax No 515 and bounded on the East by the property of Fardoonji Coal-broker, on the West by the property firstly described, on the North by the property of Rustomji Nanabhoy Karanjia, and on the South by the 1st Marine Lines Street which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1901.

PESTONJI RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

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At present Shares of the value of Rs. 3,26,000 will be allotted, out of which Shares of Rs. 1,26,000 will be given to Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor in part payment for the purchase of the Land from him by the Company, and the remaining Rs. 2,00,000 are offered to the Public.

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That portion of the land alone which is under grass cultivation, brings in at present a net income of Rs. 12,000 a year, and is expected to go on giving increased income every year.

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Further particulars can be learnt from the Company's Prospectus, Copies of which, and the Forms for Application for Shares, can be obtained from the Company's Office, No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
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Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.: BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
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Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL............	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
71 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund..................	„	12,00 000
Uncalled Capital............	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ASIATIC

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 8 BALES FULLY-GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Slate Warehouse, at Colaba, in the godown of Vurdhman Jeed, by order of Hurnandrai Ramnarayen and on account and at the risk of Birji Poonja—

The remaining 8 bales of fully-good Bengal cotton. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON COMERKHARY ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs Mucroop Ladha & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased Mortgagors Gunoo Makoond Sawant and Mahadoo Mukoond Savant, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 11th day of August, 1893, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazandary land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the Western side of Oomerkhary Road, containing by admeasurement about 160 2-3 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3537, and street No. 17-21, and bounded on the East by the said Oomerkhary Road, on the West by the public gutter, on the North by the house of Shaik Ahmed, and on the South by the house of Krishnabai, wife of Chimanshing and which premises are in the occupation of the heirs of the said Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction Sale of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings, Diagonal Venetians, Tweeds, Tennis Flannels, Woollen Flowered Creppons, Fancy Cotton Shirtings, etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the concerned, a consignment of superior woollen and cotton goods arrived per s.s. Caledonia, consisting of all wool superblue and coloured venetian cloth, black and blue supervenetian and jubilee coatings, corkscrew coatings, Scotch-tweed, fancy coloured tweed flannels, black and blue serge, coloured, twisted, and home spun coatings, coloured woollen venetian and serge worsted, white serge, woollen suiting flannels, fancy coloured flowered woollen creppons, cotton washing tweed and Oxford shirtings, etc.

The pieces which are from 3 to 21 yards in length will be sold singly to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, teapoys, glass cupboards, almirahs, revolving office table, dining table.

1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, London.
1 gold open faced watch by James McCabe, London.
1 detective hand Camera.
1 gold pebble spectacle by Lawrence and Mayo.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. Thomas Edwin Cochrane, consisting of teakwood furniture, bentwood chairs, crockery, lamps platedware, table ornaments, Crandall type-writer, wearing apparel, clock, Chubb's cash-box, books, Gladstone bags, trunks, Wheeler and Wilson's foot sewing machine, carpets, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies and gents' bicycles.
1 light victoria complete.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 glass-fronted double seated brougham.
1 second-hand landau.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY in Jakeria Musjid Street or 2nd Dontar Road, otherwise called Bhisti Mohola.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Hurjee Bhava and Co., the second mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representative of the deceased mortgagor, Ghanchee Dawood Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of second mortgage, dated the 4th day of May, 1893, and subject to the sum of Rs. 4,000 and interest due by the Deed of first mortgage, dated 9th day of November, 1892, and made between the said mortgagor of the first part and Deepa Jaita, Kheta Prema, Jusa Prema and Kevla Ooda of the other part, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of Fazundari ground, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house built thereon, situate on the east side of Jakeria Musjid Street and 2nd Dontar Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed under B Ward Nos. 2889, 2890, Street Nos. 539, 541, and 541A, containing by admeasurement 12 1-2 feet in breadth and 90 feet in length, or 125 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Jakeria Musjid Road, on the north by the house of Memon Waladina, and on the south by the house of Ghanchee Kaval Abba Mukadum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and FRIDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 2 P.M., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the following:—

New designed Magolica Jardiniers, flower pots, figures and busts, new designed bentwood sofas and chairs of different patterns, marble top tables, hat stands, piano stools, 12 large and small new Austrian safes, Onyx marble clocks, teapoys and telescopic lamps, transparent porcelainware, American platedware, keyless drawing room clock, large size musical box with 3 spare rollers playing Hindoostani tunes, mechanical singing bird, Brussel's carpets, mirrorbrackets, bicycles, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rutherfield Street, Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the office of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., the valuable and neat French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design by Roberts, Devji Canji, and others, glass ware and crockeryware, platedware, cottage piano by Soundy, English ice box, singing canaries in cage, Brussel's carpets, lamps by Hinks and Dittmar, English clock in case, iron safe, pictures, table ornaments etc, the property of Mr. F A BORRETT, proceeded up-country.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Building, Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. R. Parel Station, and opposite the Lukhmidas Mill, the valuable and neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Devjee Canjee and others, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, sweet-toned square piano, Singer sewing machine, rich table ornaments, China vases, wind proof lamps, strong and light victoria, powerful bay walerhorse, Calcutta built dog cart, harness, lady's and gent's "Swift" bicycles, large size cooking stove, etc., the property of Mr. E. H. Barnes, manager Damodur Mill, proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. JAMES W. SMITH, consisting of Masonic aprons, cuffs, collars, cloak, hat, swords with belts, decorations gloves, sleeve band, jewels with clasps, tin box, handbag, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 16th August, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

The following properties belonging to the estate of the late Sir Tharia Topan will be sold by Public Auction on the undermentioned dates and hours at the respective premises by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, Receiver in Suit No. 255 of 1893.

On THURSDAY, the 12th September, 1901, at 4-30 p.m.

Property at Narayen Daboolker Road, Malabar Hill, bearing Ward No. 3347, street No. 9.

On FRIDAY, the 13th September, 1901, at 3-30, 4, and 4-30 p.m.

Properties at Parel bearing Ward Nos. 7489 (1), 7489 (2) 7489 (3), and 7489 (4), and Street Nos. 91, 91A, 91B, and 91C.

On TUESDAY, the 17th September, 1901, at 4-30 p.m.

Property at Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, called Prospect Lodge with large compound, bearing Ward Nos. 3432 and 3433, Street Nos. 1 and 2.

On THURSDAY, the 19th September, 1901, at 4-30 p.m.

Property at Nishanpada or new Bengalpoora Street, bearing Ward No. 2879, Street Nos. 239-243.

On FRIDAY, the 20th September, 1901, at 4-30 p.m.

Properties at Samuel Street, bearing Ward Nos. 1675 and 1676, Street Nos. 203, 205, 207, 209.

On MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1901, at 4-30 p.m.

Property at Chatree Sarung Street, bearing Ward No. 2214 Street Nos. 1-3.

On TUESDAY, the 24th September, 1901, at 4-30 p.m.

Properties at Clive Road bearing Ward Nos. 4871-4872, and Street Nos. 22-28 and 30.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One English landau, by Kesterton.

To be sold in pairs, by order of an English firm, a consignment of boots and shoes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th August, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CALCUTTA TEA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Adam Cassum and on account and at the risk of the Standard Marine Insurance Company, Ltd.—

"Ex s.s. Kilora,"

O.J.—10 chests Calcutta tea.
M.A.C.—7 " " "

AUCTION SALE OF RED LEAD.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Port Trust Warehouse, Prince's Dock, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Esmailjee Allibhoy:—

Ex. s.s. Rudelsburg—
E A—80 kegs each 1 cwt net genuine red lead.
Ex. s.s. Wartburg—
" 80 kegs each 1 cwt net genuine red lead.
Ex. s.s. Lindenfels—
" 80 kegs each 1 cwt net genuine red lead.
Ex. s.s. Rudesheimer—
" 80 kegs each 1 cwt net genuine red lead.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th August, 1901.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,257½
Bank of Bengal	40,007	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,325xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	500	100 75	all	5
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	60,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£4
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	dvd 10 pr	33½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	...
Alliance	11,500	$1,100	all	—	
Anglo-Indian	1,315	—	0	Nil	190
Assur Veerjee Mill, Ld.	Initial 2000 Shares of which 2002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Nil	no
Amalgamated S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	Nil	
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	3 per ct.	1,07
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	460,000	200	Nil	17.
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	80
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	Nil	440
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	800	1,000	300	—	
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25.
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,0?9
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs 125	1,615
Coma Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	130
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Coimbatore S. and W.	2,000	100	90	9 pr ct.	
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	470
Colaba Land & Mills	4 000	700	—	all	355
Cooria Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	242½
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.	280
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	225
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	41
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	110
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	340
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	Nil	[illegible]
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	115
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	35.
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	4,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs 55	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	6.	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 2	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvd Rs 8	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvd Rs 10	154
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,200	1,000	Nil	60
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 10.	
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	435
Manbood Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	pr ct.	2,010
Manockjee Petit	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 40	1,940
Mazagon	5,000	250	—	Nil	33
Morarji Gocul das	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 35	1,370
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	9.
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	—
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 3.
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Saraswati Mills	1,[illegible]	500	500	Nil	90
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	50
Southern Mahratta	1,219	250	250	Nil	220
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	125
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	165
Swadeshi Mills	24,000	500	500	dvd Rs 15	51
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	35
Venishunker Lukhmeshunker Mill Co. Ld	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	3550	1,000	1,000	Nil	-
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvd R-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divid.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	8 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500	—	4 pr. ct.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	80.
Bellary	16	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	2.	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	d.
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R3	3
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	00	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	3
East India	35	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	1,240
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs	60
Fort	150	3,300	500	dvd Rs 20	6
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs 10	2
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs 35	485
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	175
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs 30	450
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	
Ahmadpur Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	53	
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs	41
Mofussil C-	125	400	400	dvd Rs	440
Munmar M.	000	250	all	Nil.	
New Berar	00	500	500	Nil.	550
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs 12½	152½
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	300x
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	0
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1300
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1000
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld	57	200	all	1	125
Volkart	—	000	—	Rs 4.	1090

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced	97-5
Municipal 6 per cent. Debenture Loans	112 1-2
Municipal 4 per cent. Debentures	97
Four per cent. Port Trust Bonds Unguaranteed	100

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 14.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 20,00,000,

Rs. 10·30 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 3·50 do. Bombay.
Rs. 3·40 do Madras.

Rs. 17·20 at 1 3 15-16.

Minimum rate received 17 per cent at 15-94

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 2,80 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. nil do. Bombay.
Rs. nil do. Madras.

2,80

Minimum rate received. 17 per cent at 15-97

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 20,80,000.

Amount to be allotted, next week, Rs. 20,00,000.

Extra allotments, Bills in Bombay, Rs. 170,000, at 1 3 31-32.

Do. Madras, Rs. 10,000 do.

2¾ per cent. Consols	£94 11-16	= + 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2	= unchanged.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109	= +1-2
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 3-8	= + 1-16
Bar Silver in London	26 13-16	= + 1-16
" New York	58 3-8	= unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21 1-2	= + 1-2
" New York	4·87 3-4	= unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent	=
" Short London Bills	2 3-8	" = —1-8"
" Indian Bank Bills	3 1-8	" = unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet; Surats quiet; Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000 bales; sold on speculation and for export, 500 bales; Surats, 50 bales; Imports, 2,000 bales; Spot, 4 12-32—2-32. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Liverpool Futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June
4·17	4·14	4·1	4·0	4·0
—3	—3	—2	—2	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000	
Do. last year	nil	
Exports to Great Britain	2,000	
" Continent	7,000	
Mid-Uplands	8 unchanged	
Futures, month of Sept.	7·14	do
Do. Do. Dec.	7·25	do

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 45 1-2 plus 1-2 Aug. Sept. Antwerp, sellers, tone strong.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 43 1-2; Aug.-Sept., Havre, Antwerp, Dunkik, sellers, tone strong.

Linseed, 60, sellers, Aug-Sept. Antwerp, tone firm.

Red Karachi Wheat 28 1-2 Sept.-Oct. Hull, business done.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 14th August:—

Cotton	2,486	bales.
Wheat	8,616	cwts.
Linseed	2,850	"
Rapeseed	4,807	"
Gingellyseed	62	"
Poppyseed	1,652	"
Groundnuts	82	"
Castorseed	3,237	"
Rice	6,308	"
Myrabollams	540	"

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange is very steady and business has been done to a moderate extend at 1s. 3 15-16d. Bank Demand the mail and 1s. 3 31-32d. for next mail forward to the end of September. A few bills have been placed at 1s. 4 3-32d. for near delivery. We quote:—

Bank T. T. cash	1s. 3 29-32d.
Bank Demand cash	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do France	169 1-4
30 days' sight, Hongkong	143
Do. Shanghai	194
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There has been a quieter tone in this market to-day and a moderate business is reported at from 97 7-16 to 97 5-16 for the settlement, closing firm at 97 3-8.

COALS.

This market is steady and the following sales are reported: 250 tons Birds Navigation ready at Rs 13. also Birds Navigation from September to December at Rs. 12-12. Raneegunge Taposi 3,000 tons September to October Rs. 12-8. For next year January to April 500 tons a month Singarini at Rs. 13-12.

FREIGHT.

Sellers are asking higher rates and the tone of the market is firmer. The quotation for August-September open ports is 15s. with Hamburg 15s. 6d., offers at 14s. 6d. and 15s. having been refused. A "budlee" is reported to have been made between Liverpool and Hamburg, about 800 to 1,000 tons, at equivalent rates, the shippers giving freight for the former port, and taking it for the latter. Business has been done for November open ports at 15s. The rate for January, February is 16s. and for March, April, May 16s. 6d.

SEEDS.

The general tone of the market is strong. Linseed ready delivery business has been done at Rs. 10-12. For the new crop, March delivery, there are buyers at Rs. 9-1, sellers asking Rs. 9-2. Rapeseed—A large business is doing at Rs. 6-14 to 6-15 for Brown Cawnpore and Delhi. Yellow Cawnpore is quoted Rs. 7-4 to 7-5. Poppy seed is very firm, buyers at Rs. 9-3 and sellers at Rs. 9-4. Castorseed is unchanged at Rs. 34. nominal. No business reported.

COTTON.

There is no change to report in the position of this market. The high price asked by holders of stock is somewhat checking the demand, but the usual purchases for Mills, also for China and Japan, are still made, though not on such a free scale as has lately been done.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 16.

Before the Hon'ble THE CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1122—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata vs Marwadi Jutmul Ramanand and another—Payne G S and M—Part heard.
1130—Mulla and M—Hoorbai widow vs Sooleman Abdool Vahed—Framjee and D.
1136—Crawford B and Co—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs The New Mofussil Co., Ld—Payne G S and M.
1146—Tyabjee D and Co—Saridhun Gopinath and others vs Gordhandas Gokuldas—Bicknell M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

417-01—Thakurdas and Co—Shapurjee Burjorjee Broacha vs Gordandas Ranchordas Mathubhai J and N—Part heard.

Long Causes.

14-01—Little and Co—George H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Madhawjee V—Part heard.
499-00—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co—For postponement.
678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.
359-00—Mathubhai J and M—Magunlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

751-99—Khunderao and S—G Ramshahimal and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
429-95—Payne G S and M—N. Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S—To vary Commissioner's Report.
For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.
587-90—Maganlal and J—Syed Hoosein Vallad Syed Hoosein Ali vs Hajee Meya Vallad Balloo Meya Patan, Takui and another—In person.

Long Causes.

26-01—Framjee and D—Mahomed Hoosein vs Oomer Gunny—Little and Co.
846-00—Sorabjee and J—Amir Buksh bin Syed Aminula vs Essoofally Jewajee—Mulla and M.
851-00—Muljee and R—Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Salay Mahomed vs Sedna Seba and others—Mansukhlal D and J.
352-00—Ardesir H D and Co—Tyebally Karrimjee and others vs Sarafally Mahomedally Tanawala—Little and Co.
4-01—Jamsetjee and R—Dulubdas Balmukandas vs Pandu Pawshia—Dikshit and D.
160-01—Craigie L and O—Basil Scott Ag. Advocate-General vs Javardhan Balkrishna—Craigie L and O.
612-98—K D Shroff—Maganlal Harivalabdas vs Harivalabdas Balgowandas—Wadia and G.

MR. WALTER LAWRENCE, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, leaves Simla this week in order to visit the three Rajkumar Colleges at Ajmere, Indore, and Rajkot, to discuss the preliminary arrangements regarding the Imperial Cadet Corps with the Political Officers and the heads of those colleges.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water 0-13m., 0-34a. Low water, 5-52m 6-28a.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with the English Mails of the 2nd instant, is due to arrive at 8 a.m.

Evening Concert in aid of the Prince Christian Victor Memorial, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.—Kooverbai Pirojshah Dorabji, a Parsi woman, residing on the first floor of a house in Charni Wady, Girgaum Road, has made a report to the Police that during her absence from home between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Wednesday, her room was broken into, by forcing open the lock on the door, and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 971 were stolen from a cupboard.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. Bisagno will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s. s. Kago Shima Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Natal, Delagoa Bay and Cape Colony per s. s. Umlazi, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Friday and Saturday, the 16th and 17th instant—mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, &c., per s. s. Umlali, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 20th and 21st instant.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—A prize distribution gathering in connection with the Kapole Night School was held on Wednesday under the Presidency of Mr. Pubhuvandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai, J. P., when about 250 gentlemen were present. After the election of the Committee of examiners, several candidates came forward and spoke on "Social Reform." Out of 13 candidates 8 were declared fit for prizes which consisted of sets of silver buttons. A permanent fund was needed for such gatherings and at the suggestion of several gentlemen, a fund was started and named after the late Mr. Bhagwandas Harichand who was a leading spirit in every movement in connection with the Kapole caste and who had arduously worked with others to start the school. A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceeding to an end and the gathering dispersed to light refreshments.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Mr. E. W. Noble, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at St. George's Hospital, regarding the death of Arthur Hobbs, a private in the Buffs, aged twenty-seven years. The deceased was a constable in the Bombay Police force until the 31st July last, when he was dismissed on account of his drinking habits. Since his dismissal, Hobbs had no employment, but was occasionally seen under the influence of liquor. On Wednesday night the deceased, after visiting several drinking saloons in the Fort, went to the Burlington Bar in Medow Street. It was then about half past 10 o'clock. He was apparently sober, and had two glasses of beer. About half an hour after Hobbs fell off the chair he was seated on and became unconscious. Lance-Corporal Robinson, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who was in the Bar at the time, put the deceased in a Victoria and took him to the St. George's Hospital. Here he was found to be suffering from alcoholic poisoning and the stomach pump was applied, but he did not recover and died next morning at 3 o'clock. Assistant Surgeon McGregor in his evidence said that death was due to cerebral irritation, due to alcoholic poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of death from excessive drinking.

A PARSI OR A CHRISTIAN.—Mr. Edulji Pestonji Hormusji Cama, an aged Parsi, died yesterday morning at his residence in Mazagon, leaving behind him two sons. The eldest son, whose name is Mr. Rice, is a converted Roman Catholic, and the other is a Parsi, and they lived with their father. After the death of his father, the eldest son arranged with Dr. Dalhoff, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, for the interment of the remains at the Sewree cemetery according to Christian rites. While Mr. Rice was making arrangements for the funeral, Mr. Nowroji Pestonji Cama, brother of the deceased, turned up and objected to his brother being buried otherwise than in accordance with the Zoroastrian religion. A dispute arose, and the matter was taken to the Commissioner of Police, who referred the parties to a Magistrate. Accordingly Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, and applied on behalf of Mr. Rice for the Court's order in the matter. He said that before his death Mr. Cama desired to die a Christian, and about ten minutes before the end Mr. Rice baptised him. His client, therefore, submitted that a Christian burial should be given to his father. Mr. Nowroji, the deceased's brother, contended that so far as he knew deceased was a Zoroastrian till the last and that his body should be committed to the Tower of Silence. The Magistrate said that if it was proved that deceased was properly baptised then he should be given a Christian burial. After some discussion the matter was referred to the Roman Catholic Archbishop for an opinion whether the deceased had been properly baptised. The Archbishop declared that deceased was regularly baptised, and Mr. Nowroji withdrew his opposition. The remains of the deceased were subsequently taken to the Sewree cemetery for burial.

A NOTORIOUS DACOIT TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

ON the Appellate side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton heard an appeal in the case of Imperator against Lakshman Walad Trimbaka, who was, in January last, convicted of dacoity by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

It appeared that the appellant and three others were charged with being concerned in two dacoities, one at Joran, on the 15th, and the other at Jalkheda, on the 17th September last. Two of the accused pleaded guilty and were both examined as witnesses. After hearing their evidence, a third accused, Soma, admitted his guilt. The only question to be determined, therefore, was whether the fourth accused (the appellant) was proved to have taken part in these dacoities. The three, who had pleaded guilty, stated that Lakshman was present at the dacoities. It happened, however, that there was a circumstance to connect Lakshman with one of the dacoities. When he was arrested there was found in his bundle a razor—a common razor—costing only three or four annas, but stamped clearly with a figure, something the shape of a scorpion. This razor was claimed by one Bhika as his. He said he knew it by the scorpion stamp, and that he bought it from a man in Ozar, a town in the Nasik district. There was no doubt, said the Sessions Judge, that Bhika, who was a barber, was robbed of his razors in the dacoity at Joran. Had Lakshman, the appellant, bought the razor in Nasik, he would probably be able to give some account of the person from whom he bought it. This he was unable to do. The statements against the appellant received corroboration from two independent sources, and the probabilities were entirely consistent with the truth of the statements of the two, principal witnesses. Consequently there was no doubt that the appellant took part in the Joran dacoity; and in Mr. Heaton's opinion, it followed that he also took part in the other dacoity committed at Jalkheda. He was stated to be one of the earliest members of Appa's gang. He was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	8	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	18	5	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	3	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	4	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	4	16
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	14
Total	28	34	142
Total plague deaths to date	97,144	81,323	
Same date last year	9	6	308

RALLI BROTHERS CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTURES FOR 1901.

July 20th, Microbe, C. C.; 27th Parel Gymkhana.

August 3rd, Liberal C. C.; 10th Municipal C. C.; 17th B. V. A. C. C., Public Works Dept. C. C.; 24th Palli Hill Gymkhana.

September 7th, Bombay Customs, C.C.; 14th Hindoo Gymkhana; 21st Elphinstone C. C.; 28th Cable Club, C. C.

October 5th, Parsee Gymkhana.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.

Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.

Established 1821. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers throughout the world. Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 15TH AUGUST.

Amritsar—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Bhatinda—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan—Bright no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy; Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi—Showery. All crops doing well.

Agra—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore—Sufficient rain fallen generally. All crops doing well.

Beawar—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather.

Broach.—Alternately cloudy and sunney. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Viramgam.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but not rain. Break needed generally. Cotton sowing commenced.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Rain general over district. Seasonable Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains doing well.

Sholapur.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing begun. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 15.

Thursday: The depression in the Gangetic plain has advanced in a westerly direction and is entering East Rajputana this morning. Conditions continue slightly unsettled over the north of the Bay, but no important change has taken place. Rain has been light to moderate in Burma and only a few light showers have fallen in North-East India. Light rain has fallen in the west of the Gangetic plain and light to moderate rain in the west of the Himalayas, Rajputana and Central India. Mergui has received four inches; Taunggyi three; Bikanir, Murree and Neemuch two. Light rain has fallen on the West Coast and showers in South India, East Coast, Deccan and Central Provinces. Sambalpur and Ranchi have received two inches and Belgaum one inch. The depression will probably continue to advance westwards and will give rain in Rajputana, west of Central India and of the Gangetic plain and showers in the Punjab and North Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Espl'ade In.	Espl'ade Cts.	Fort In.	Fort Cs.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cs.
Previously registered	80	50	74	97	80	03	70	00
Thursday, 15th August	00	20	00	61	00	40	00	10
Total	80	70	75	58	80	43	70	15
Total fall to Aug. 15, 1900	59	96	63	24	62	82	58	72
Total fall to Aug. 15, 1899	27	60	29	50	34	87	30	64

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL. (6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Thursday, 15th August	0	52

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH OF AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·545	E	4	96·6	79·9	85	...	13·22	+ 1·82
Sirsa	29·523	SE	M	98·3	79·1	76	...	3·89	— 4·75
Delhi	29·514	E	2	82·7	78·0	87	0·60	14·14	— 3·64
Agra	29·491	SE	4	87·5	78·9	91	0·12	10·60	— 7·21
Cawnpore	29·512	SE	1	87·8	77·1	89	0·43	14·78	— 3·08
Allahabad	29·507	SW	5	87·1	78·3	81	...	14·79	— 7·95
Jhansi	29·501	S	4	83·7	73·6	91	0·08	30·97	— 6·49
Jacobabad	29·453	SE	3	102·5	84·0	67	...	0·55	— 1·86
Karachi	29·500	WSW	11	88·4	79·2	87	...	0·49	— 4·56
Jeypore	29·514	NNE	4	80·7	75·1	91	1·30	11·01	— 5·47
Ajmere	29·533	NW	5	81·6	75·6	93	0·15	8·75	— 4·46
Deesa	29·541	SSW	12	86·6	76·5	94	0·03	5·36	—11·97
Ahmedabad	29·556	SW	2	83·7	75·6	88	0·10	16·91	—10·82
Bhuj	29·529	W	21	85·3	75·4	90	...	2·30	— 7·59
Jamnagar	29·535	SW	10	83·5	78·2	87	0·19	2·81	—14·54
Dwarka	29·557	WSW	18	83·9	77·7	92	0·02	3·02	...
Rajkot	29·549	WSW	17	86·4	73·3	85	0·09	9·82	—10·01
Bhownagar Para	29·564	SW	8	88·0	77·8	80	...	12·62	— 0·57
Veraval	29·585	WSW	16	81·5	78·8	90	...	1·79	—14·26
Neemuch	29·551	WSW	9	76·5	70·0	96	1·77	11·67	— 6·50
Indore	29·565	W	3	74·8	70·1	88	0·59	13·28	— 6·11
Saugor	29·537	W	7	75·4	70·[illegible]	88	0·13	35·61	+ 3·47
Jubulpore	29·515	W	6	80·4	71·1	90	0·0[illegible]	30·28	— 8·43
Hoshangabad	29·571	SW	8	81·2	73·2	9[illegible]	0·39	31·09	— 2·52
Khandwa	29·537	W	8	78·2	71·1	90	0·[illegible]5	11·98	— 6·16
Raipur	29·573	SW	11	85·8	74·6	83	...	29·29	— 2·54
Nagpur	29·590	WNW	9	86·3	72·6	91	0·05	20·66	— 7·94
Amraoti	29·613	WSW	15	84·4	72·0	90	0·06	15·50	— 5·20
Akola	29·610	WSW	7	83·5	72·9	86	0·[illegible]5	13·31	— 7·00
Surat	29·603	WSW	10	82·5	76·5	83	0·30	14·81	—17·49
Malegaon	29·617	WSW	16	88·9	...	68	...	9·29	— 1·85
Bombay	29·672	WSW	19	83·2	79·2	86	0·15	69·29	+16·89
Poona	29·659	WSW	18	79·1	70·9	82	0·55	17·13	+ 3·66
Ahmednagar	29·656	W	14	85·4	69·9	77	0·05	9·18	+ 0·22
Aurangabad	29·611	SW	11	80·9	68·7	93	0·18	15·87	...
Sholapur	29·675	SW	14	91·7	71·5	77	...	16·99	+ 4·82
Ratnagiri	29·717	SW	10	83·4	76·9	93	0·67	66·46	—13·36
Belgaum	29·732	SSW	27	75·5	67·8	95	1·46	30·51	+ 2·17
Goa	29·749	W	14	84·5	76·4	93	0·38	83·60	+16·67
Karwar	...	W	5	84·2	75·5	84	0·49	120·84	+31·33
Mangalore	29·813	WNW	4	85·3	74·9	90	0·69	80·51	+ 1·16
Calicut	29·827	NW	8	79·8	74·0	80	0·53	73·52	+ 1·80
Cochin	29·857	W	7	78·4	73·7	93	0·92	65 11	— 1·85
Bangalore	29·797	WSW	12	80·2	65·8	90	0·23	6 48	— 4·36
Secunderabad	29·672	WSW	13	88·1	71·5	79	0·01	19·13	+ 3·63
Masulipatam	29·667	WSW	11	94·6	75·1	93	0·13	12·15	— 2·49
Bellary	29·710	W	13	89·0	75·2	58	...	6·45	+ 0·45
Cuddapah	29·731	W	6	97·2	76·9	71	0·14	8·12	— 3·17
Madras	29·715	SW	6	88·5	74·5	82	0·10	12·46	+ 4·35
Coimbatore	29·792	WSW	9	85·4	71·1	83	0·15	4·85	+ 1·56
Trichinopoly	29·775	W	5	98·1	78·8	69	...	2·26	— 2·65
Negapatam	29·758	W	5	94·2	75·4	71	...	1·61	— 4·51
Colombo	29·856	SW	9	90·0	75·5	95	0·25	10·85	— 4·05
Aden	29·695	Calm.	7	89·8	78·8	69	...	1·35	+ 1·31

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·69 (74·09); G. T. H. = 0·61 (75·81) St. G. H = 0·64 (78·25); C. P. = 0·15 (69·29).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Lahore, Sirsa and Allahabad, the pressure changes have been small. Gradients are slight in the extreme north and moderately steep elsewhere.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and at Agra and Cawnpore, southerly at Allahabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to light.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is in defect of normal in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are generally small, and the sky is cloudy in all districts.

Rain has fallen at several stations, the heaviest falls recorded being 1·77 at Neemuch, 1·46 at Belgaum and 1·30 at Jeypore.

A small area of abnormally low pressure lies over Gujarat and Central India, and the weather there and on and off North Konkan, Kathiawar and Cutch Coast will remain squally and unsettled. Weather continues favourable for rain in almost all districts.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce are likely, we understand, to have placed before them a scheme for bridging the Hooghly near Cossipore—a project which must come to the front very soon.

As the revised figures of the census are received and finally tabulated it becomes clear that the decrease in population in the famine area in the Bombay Presidency and Rajputana was fully as great as the first returns showed.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ile-de-la Reunion, 2,230 tons, Captain A Peron, will sail to-day for Havre and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kurbella, 1,458 tons, Captain J. A. Shepherd, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE steamer Ville de Paris, 2,128 tons, Captain Rauxel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Louis, 4th August, with a cargo of sugar and 4 cabins and 19 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Perth, 2,578 tons, Captain J. W. Wilson, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Glasgow, 13th July via Liverpool, brought a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced fine weather to Aden thence strong South-West monsoon. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Forbes Forbes and Co.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. Natal left Aden for Bombay on Thursday the 15th instant, at 6 a.m., and she is expected here on Tuesday the 20th instant at 10 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 3 10-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	94 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-8
Bar Silver	26 13-16

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 15.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Readbreast	Hill		Cruiser
a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J O S Hughes, R N		...
a Do No 102	Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N		...
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N		...
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N		R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence		...	Indian Marine
Clive		...	Indian Marine
Nancowry		...	Indian Marine
Mayo	R W Gordon		Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia		...	Turret-ship
Plassey		...	Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats		...	...

a Indian Defence Ships.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Ville de Paris s	Rauxel	Port Louis, Aug 4

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Maria Valerie s	Berbervich	Trieste via Karachi.
	Pemba s	Martyr	Persian Gulf.
	Kerbella s	Shepherd	Calcutta &c.

The steamer Ile de la Reunion Captain Peron, for Havre and Dunkirk obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Mount Oswald for Liverpool &c.
" Caledonia for London &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

Imperialist s—30 cases whisky Jamshedjee Bros and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scotia s—35 bales paper John Dickinson and Co; 50 cases soap B Nuzerally; 265 cases whisky D Dadabhoy; 6 bales paper H Abdoolally 176; cases whisky J Framjee.
Methley Hall s—550 boxes candles S A S Dowood

FROM ANTWERP.

Johannesberger s—20 cases champagne Lyon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—1 puncheon brandy H J Rustomjee and Co
Lindenfels s—6 cases eau-de-Cologne Jehangir B Petit and Co

FORM CHARANTE.

Oriental s—30 cases brandy Jamshedjee Bros and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Silesia s—8 cases note paper, H Abdoolally

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scotia s—80 bales wool, N Goculdas.
Bavaria s—14,640 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts cottonseed. Govindjee Sajpal.
Fenar s—2,736 cwt oil cake, the new Mofussil Company; 2,018 cwt Myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee.
Eoen Hall s—250 cwt turmeric Bauer and Krause.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—1,000 cwt bonemeal. Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy; 25 cwt old rubber pieces. A Gangjee.

FOR HULL.

Clydesdall s—29,925 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt cottonseed, Waghjee Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Istrar s—3,112 cwt linseed, and 711 cwts castorseed. Ralli Brothers; 50 bales aloe fibre, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Nenenfels s—2 cwt gum, A Gangjee; 4,000 cwts rapeseed Forbes, Forbes and Co; 6,532 cwts mowraseed, Megjee Valubdas.
Mount Oswald s—4,000 cwts mowraseed, Magjee Valubdas.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—622 bales cotton, 2,009 cwts rapeseed. Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scotia s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers;

FOR CATANIA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co;

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—100 cwts gum M M Essabhoy; 108 bales twist Talati and Co; 40 bales twist Yan Shun and Co;
Kagoshima Maru s—1 pot rose oil, 1 pot sandlewood oil. Ebrahim Abdoolally; 50 cwts fennelseed, 5 cwts dry rose flowers, 67 cwts olibanum, A C E Motiwalla.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Carinthia s—175 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co;

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—10 bales. Cotton; F Fisher and Co 590 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kagoshima Maru s—9 bales, cotton the mitsui B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th August.

1. The following members, having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to No. 2 Subdivision No. 1 Company.—No. 808 Gr J Kerry; No. 809, Gr GG Graham.
2. There will be Morris Tube practice this week as usual.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

MR. T. C. Edwards, Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, is posted to Bikanir as officiating Political Agent. He will be succeeded temporarily by Mr. Moss King, of the Central Provinces, who has entered the Political Department.

THE Chitral reliefs will include the replacement of the establishments (numbering 178 individuals) employed with the Machine and Mountain guns there by a similar number to be engaged under the orders of the Inspector-General, Supply and Transport, Punjab.

THE death of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, just reported by telegraph from England, makes a vacancy among the 2nd class Residents in the Political Department. Colonel Loch was invalided from Nepal last cold weather, and it was then feared his illness was of too serious a nature to permit his return to India.

A LETTER, dated the 7th August 1901, from the Registrar of the Punjab Chief Court has been received by the Secretary of the local Bar Association to the following effect:—"Sir.—I am directed to address you on the subject of touting in Lahore. The evil appears to the Hon'ble Judges to have assumed alarming proportions, and it is imperative that it should be checked. It seems to the Hon'ble Judges that merely placing persons on the list of touts is an inadequate remedy, and that the supply of touts will continue so long as there is a demand. To strike at the root of the evil, measures must be taken to eliminate from the Lahore Bar such legal practitioners as make use of touts, and I am to invite the opinions of members of the Bar regarding the best means to this end." A special general meeting of the Chief Court Bar Association has been called for the 16th instant to consider this letter.

BOMBAY, 5th August, 1901.

To

SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, beg that you will be good enough to CONVENE, at an early date, a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of the City in the TOWN HALL, to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate the MEMORY of the late SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, First Baronet.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Yours faithfully,

Aga Khan
P. M. Mehta
Sassoon J. David.
William Greaves.
S. M. Moses
Currimbhoy Ebrahim
D. N. Graham
Vijbhucandas Atmaram
Fazulbhoy Visram
W. C. Hughes
Veerchand Deepchand

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy
Bhalchandra Krishna
Jehangir C. Jehangir
C. H. B. Forbes
J. Pollen
J. N. Tata
F. A. Reddie
Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas
Tribhovandas Vurjeevandas
C. N. Wadia
K. R. Cama

Adamjee Peerbhoy,
and 156 others.

IN accordance with the above Requisition, I HEREBY CALL a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY, in the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 19th August, 1901, at 5 P.M.

JAMES MACDONALD.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 14th August, 1901.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years.

Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored.

Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

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WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

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27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,

CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enameling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY.
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A NEW BICYCLE FOR SEVEN RS.

SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT?

But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.

If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.

The result will astonish yourself and your friends.

The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.

Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL,
TELEPHONE No. 986.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	4

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 15.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J R B G Carter, acting Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted, as a concession for Famine duty, leave on full pay for six weeks.

Mr P S V FitzGerald, Political Supt, Palanpur, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination, with furlough on medical certificate for one year.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following gentleman passed on the 5th August 1901 an examination according to the Higher Standard in the vernacular languages mentioned opposite their names:—Mr Ramchandra Keshav Bal, BA, LLB, Gujarathi Mr Manilal Keshav Vakil, BA, LLB, Marathi

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr H L Painter, I C S, Asst Collector and Magistrate of the first-class, in the district of Sholapur, with additional power.

The Govr in Council is pleased to specially authorise Azam Ganpat Rageswedra Kallianpurkar, Mahalkari, petha Nargund, in the district of Dharwar, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar.

Mr C S F Crofton, I C S., Asst Collector in the dist of Nasik, held charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Malegaon, in addition to his own duties.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Ramchandra Krishna Kothavle, Special Magistrate of the third class within the Municipal limits of the town of Wai in the dist of Satara with additional powers

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr O C G Hayter to be first Grade Asst Supt of Police vice Mr W G Clabby, whose lien on his appointment in British service has been suspended.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H M Gibbs, on return to duty, to be Dist Supt of Police, Belgaum; Mr W M F Clarke, on relief, to do duty as Asst Supt of Police, Poona.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F M Gadney to be Asst Supt of Police, Hyderabad.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Page, M A (Cantab), I C S, on relief, to act as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, pending further orders.

H E in Council is further pleased to direct that Mr Page shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad may make over to him for trial.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C V Vernon, I C S, to Asst Collector, Ahmedabad, pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E L Sale, BA (Cantab), I C S, to be First Asst to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, and Supt of Stamps and Stationery, Bombay.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E L Sale, B a (Cantab), I C S First Asst to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, to exercise all the powers conferred, and to preform all the duties imposed, on a Customs Collector.

Bhiku Ramji Palaude, late a Forest Guard in the Karjat Range of the Kolaba Forest Division, is declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

Mr W P Symonds I C S, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Inspector General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and nineteen day in combination with furlough for five months from 27th July 1

Mr D A Thomson, Depy Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, has been allowed by His Majesty's S cretary of State for India, to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Risaldar Shaikh Abdul Hamid, the Native Aide-de-Camp to H E the Govr takes effects from the 1st July 1901.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE.)

The services of Lieut R L C Wilkinson, 7th Bombay Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for employment on Plague duty with effect from the 6th August

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

In supersession of the provisional arrangements ordered in this office Notification No 193, dated 23rd Feby 1901 the following appointments of Thandars are made vice Azam Samal-as Bhogidas Thandar of Gadhwada in the Mahi Kantha Agency, deceased:—A'zam Mansukhlal Bapuji, Thandar of Deodar in the Palanpur Supy, to be first class Thandar on Rs 100 in the Mahi Kantha Agency, A'zam Dorabji Dadabhai Bhabha, Thandar of Vatrak Kantha in the Mahi Kantha Agency on Rs. 60, to be Thandar of Deodar in the Palanpur Supy on Rs. 75. Azam Chamanlal Harivallabhdas, Karkun in the office of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha to be Thandar of Vatrak Kantha in the Mahi Kantha Agency on Rs 60. Mr J H Walinger delivered over and Rao Bahadur Mansukram Mulji received charge of the office of Asst Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, on the 30th July 1901, in the afternoon.

Azam Dinshaji Sheriarji, Deputy Acct, Broach, is appointed to act as Head Acct, Broach, during the absence of Rao Saheb Chunilal Ravchand on privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from such date as he may avail himself of it.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur B M Kharkar delivered over and Rao Bahadur M C Joshi received charge of the office of the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on the 27th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Mr Chintaman Daji Jumde is appointed to act as Chitnis to the Collector of Khandesh during the absence of Rao Saheb Govind Sadashiv Baide on privilege leave, or until further order.

Mr Hari Ramchandra Patwardhan is appointed to act as Chitnis to the Collector of Sholapur during the deputation of Rao Saheb S K Sathe as Land Acquisition Officer, or until further order.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 17TH AUGUST.
2ND ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY, 13TH AUGUST.
The Desert Plate—Distance 1 mile. 1st Entries—8.
9 Messrs Issaverden's and Baldock's ch a h Chand (aged.)
The New Lawn Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs. 1st Entries—15
16 Capt W W Jame's b ch m Namuna 13-3
The Midget Plate—Distance 6 furlongs. 1st Entries—10.
11 Mr Mathuradas Gouldas's g a h Grey Fox 13-2
12 Mr A R Amer's b a h Columbus 13-2 3-4
13 Mr G L D's b a h Shalboob 13-2
The Maiden Welter Plate—Distance 5 furlongs 1st Entries—10
11 Mathuradas Goculdas's ch a h Feeroze 13-2
12 Mr Percy Fischer's ch a g Hurlingham 13-2 1-2
13 Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's ch a h Bin Rushee 13-2 1-2

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 2nd August, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd Aug 1901—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P R system...	1,52,522	2,98,655	3,114	4,54,291
I M R do ...	42,602	1,12,583	1,204	1,56,389
Total....	1,95,124	4,11,238	4,318	6,10,680
Actuals for corresponding week ending 4th Aug 1900—				
G I P R system...	1,19,611	2,26,346	6,152	3,52,109
I M R do ...	50,023	95,499	6,304	1,51,826
Total ...	1,69,634	3,21,845	12,456	5,03,935
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+32,911	+72,309	−3,038	+1,02,182
I M R...	−7,421	+17,084	−5,100	+ 4,563

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS
PIANOS.
COLLARD AND COLLARD
PIANOS.
GEBRUDER KNAKE
PIANOS
and Pianos by other First Class Makers.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

McGILL—MOORE—August 13, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, assisted by Reverend Hugh Gundry, Harry Strickland McGill, Major R. A. M. C. to Mary Rosina, only daughter of Thomas Henry Moore, Bombay.

DEATH.

JOSEPH RICE—August 15, at Matharpacady, Mr. Joseph Rice, late E. P. Cama, dearly loved father of Mr. W. E Rice and brother, aged 55 years. Funeral left for Sewree 5 p.m. yesterday.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CHRISTIE—August 4, at Dharamsala, James Thomas Christie, C I E, Punjab Police (retired).

KEMP'S LIST.

STERILIZERS FOR STERILIZING MILK.

Note the simplicity of the AYMAR STERILIZER'S directions.—Half an inch of hot-water is placed in the lower saucepan, cover with lid and allow to boil. Next remove lid and place the milk chamber in position. Steam is given off freely in from 10 to 12 minutes and the milk is sterilised.

	Rs. a.
1 pint enamelled iron	5 8 each.
2 pints "	7 8 "

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1901.

FINE ART IN THE LORDS.

THE other evening witnessed the House of Peers in solemn conclave discussing the matter of pictures, carvings and delicate ironwork. "So vast is art, so narrow human wit." Lord Stanmore, scion of a house of lawyers and statesmen, led them on in a motion asking the King to appoint a Royal Commission, similar in character and object to the Fine Arts Commission of 1842. Few beyond those who have lived long and useless lives will remember what was the character and what the object of that Commission with the euphonious title, for 1842 is a long way back, and many of us had not begun to take a personal interest in Royal Commissions. With Lord Stanmore it was different, for although he was only thirteen years of age at the time, he was a precocious youth. Charitably he did not ask noble lords to trust to memory. He was at pains to explain and to remind them that the Commission worked for something like twenty years; how it was established and piloted by the Prince Consort. At that time English art was at its lowest ebb. The Prince Consort, recognising this, got the Commission and went to work with a will, and with the result that art received an impetus, in all its branches, and the Palace of Westminster became a sort of Valhalla where were placed pictures illustrating the great events of English history and the statues of distinguished men. The operations of that Commission ceased on the death of the Prince Consort, said Lord Stanmore. About that time would have been more nearly correct, for the Prince, seeing that the Commission had accomplished the work for which it was organised, allowed it to die a natural death. By that time there was art and art, and it was a brave man who should decide which was which. Lord Salisbury did not hesitate to declare that he would not. And he thought that however admirable was the artistic dream of the noble mover, it was calculated to cause a cold shudder down the back of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. These things could only be obtained by money. For forty years it had been the opinion of Parliament, as indicated by its action, that the money for the purposes of art would not be forthcoming—that is to say, that there were other objects preferable to them that claimed expenditure. Did Lord Stanmore think that the precise juncture of time upon which he has lighted is one in which that argument would be less potent than it was before? Lord Salisbury was afraid that if he could infuse into the minds of the Treasury all the artistic feelings with which he is replete, and imbue them with all his enthusiasm for the remedy for all the evils he has pointed out, even then there would remain in their mouths the answer that there were so many things now requiring expenditure that they hardly thought this was a wise moment to re-open a chapter in the expenditure which they had said good-bye to for forty years.

Lord Salisbury tried to persuade the House that the Commission was formed in order to give the Prince Consort the power to carry out work which he could not otherwise undertake. The Prince's position was one of delicacy and peculiarity. By the courtesies and practices of our Constitution he could not avowedly exercise executive authority, and it could only be through the action of some Commission of this kind that he could bring his great influence to bear, and carry out in some degree the completion of the great artistic designs of which his mind was full. The peculiar position of the Prince Consort furnishes the key to the somewhat curious and mysterious history of the artistic efforts of the last sixty years. If it had not been on account of his great influence, of the power he could bring to bear, and of the assistance he could give in all departments of Government, the Commission might not have had even the effect which it had. The Prince Consort had no successor. There was no one to take his place, and Lord Salisbury was very near the truth when he reminded the House that Lord Stanmore could not set in motion any spontaneous machinery by which the artistic enthusiasm of the people could be perpetually generated. But English Art is not to-day at a low ebb. It has made such strides that an elementary education in art goes with the three R's. It has arrived at such a stage of progress that it requires no grandmotherly legislation to foster it. The Academy and other exhibitions, popular picture-galleries, municipal art collections, to say nothing of illustrated literature and pictorial magazines, have carried on the work of the Prince Consort's Commission so far as the public are concerned, and if Westminster Palace requires the portraits of distinguished statesmen, warriors, or pictorial representations of historic events, it is open for hon. members in specific cases to bring forward a motion in the House. Moreover the Committee of the National Portrait Gallery has powers and funds. Admitted they have not enough, it is an easy matter to apply for more, either to Government or to the nation. A Commission, such as Lord Stanmore proposed is no longer needed.

Lord Rosebery, who made some comments on the motion, wise and otherwise, suggested that Government should empower the National Portrait Gallery trustees to get two or three portraits of living and distinguished persons painted every year. On which a cartoonist depicted them, by careful and judicious hanging, made to illustrate the attitude of the living and distinguished persons towards each other during various historical crises—Mr. Chamberlain standing with clenched fist, offering the Boers their ultimatum, while Mr. Labouchere facing him, rests his hand on the papers concerning the Jameson Raid, asking searching questions concerning them. In other states, observed Lord Rosebery, where personal government is more the rule than here, Sovereigns are apt to send to the annual exhibitions of art, and to buy collections of pictures with which they enrich their palaces and adorn provincial museums. He would not say with what result to the palaces and the museums, though he had a strong opinion on the point. He would be sorry to see Lord Salisbury, followed by a suitable staff, passing through a private view of the Royal Academy with a marked catalogue in his hand, noting the purchases that he intended to make on behalf of the Government, It was no disparagement to his taste to say that his purchases would be universally criticised by the friends of those whose pictures were not purchased, and that he would create a political situation for himself of a much less enviable kind than that which he now enjoys. Lord Rosebery would not have a matter of the kind left to Government, for apparently he foresaw the terrible row there would be if one of the living and distinguished persons found himself hung in the position he had fixed upon for his opponent. As one contemporary remarks, party art is as dangerous as party dining. And we might have again full lengths of Beau Nash between busts of Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Pope—"wisdom and wit but little seen and folly at full length." The motion to appoint a Commission was defeated, though Lord Wemyss urged the want of a permanent body which should "have some sort of control over official agricultural eccentricities and a check on engineering monstrosities such as are seen in some of the bridges over the Thames." To appoint such a body is, we fear, impracticable. But in regard to portraits for the National Gallery we trust the Chancellor of the Exchequer may see his way to assist the Trustees in their efforts. Portraits are wanting of Lord Salisbury and of Lord Roberts. "Some day," Lord Rosebery warned the House, "posterity will curse you if you have not secured an adequate portrait of Lord Roberts until it is too late." In the meantime, they could do what is fair to history and fair to posterity. If Government increased the grant to the National Portrait Gallery it would be encouraging contemporary art at a cost that would be comparatively trifling.

TRADE AND RAILWAY FACILITIES. THE difficulties which the East Indian and North-Western Railways find in dealing with the goods traffic over their lines, have produced great complaints from the commercial men of Calcutta. The subject was one of the chief points of discussion at the recent Railway Conference and apparently so far as Calcutta is concerned there are those who hold that the only remedy for the present congestion on those lines is the construction of a direct alternative route. Merchants in Bombay are now complaining that they, too, suffer from the deficiencies of the companies mentioned. In the letter which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have addressed to Government they urge that the policy of the North-Western and East Indian Railways in dealing with the goods traffic passing over their lines has been directly detrimental to Bombay commerce. Failure to supply adequate rolling stock has produced great delay in the transmission of goods from the North-West to Bombay and the local Chamber of Commerce more than suggest that other ports have been given undue preference by the railways. It is the complaint of the commercial men of this city that the railways in the north of India systematically ignore the regulations for the forwarding of through traffic, with the result that goods booked for Bombay at stations on the North-Western and East Indian lines are stopped for weeks, with the single alternative of diversion to Karachi or Calcutta. It is pointed out that it has been necessary for the Bombay Railways to send up wagons to bring down long delayed goods, and in these circumstances the defaulting lines have claimed to use for other purposes the rolling stock so despatched. It seems to be the case that in the midst of all their difficulties the Railway Companies in question have tried to arrange matters by the simple expedient of attending only to the loudest clamour. Ample attention has been drawn to the block on the Calcutta side and as between the North-Western and the East Indian Companies the former have urged that their goods traffic is blocked by the limit which the latter company is obliged to impose on the amount it can receive. So far as concerns the needs of Bombay commerce, it is urged that the regulations under the Railway Act, requiring a company to provide for through traffic without unnecessary delay, should be enforced or that the Bombay Railways should be given running powers over the systems in default. As the difficulty is mainly one of rolling stock the latter course appears the more preferable as a remedy and it is the one which the Chamber of Commerce recommend. Running powers are required over the East Indian system from Jubbulpore to Allahabad, over the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and over the Punjab lines as far as Saharanpur. It is to be hoped that the Bombay Government will be able to assist the commercial community in securing the alteration of a state of things which seriously hampers the progress of local trade.

THE MAINTENANCE OF HOSPITALS. THE Corporation at their meeting yesterday considered a letter from Government in reference to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Government observed that apparently some misapprehensions exists as to their legal position in regard to liabilities on account of the maintenance of the hospital and also as to the object with which they recently made certain suggestions to the Corporation. Government state that they have never contended, except in regard to infectious diseases, that there is any statutory obligation on the Corporation to provide hospital accommodation. On the other hand they deny that a liability is consequently imposed upon Government to provide medical relief in the City. But accepting what they describe as the "contractual position" in regard to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital their object, it is stated, was to invite the Corporation to assist in devising the best means for the development of the hospital's resources. The letter was referred to a Committee, but in passing the Hon. Mr. Mehta pointed out that the use of the word "contractual" was hardly a correct description of the position of the Corporation in regard to the upkeep of this particular hospital. There is, no doubt, a moral obligation on the Civic Authority in the matter and apparently the Corporation are anxious to extend it and make it legal on certain conditions. But according to Mr. Mehta there has never been any undertaking by the Municipality to permanently contribute to the maintenance of this institution. With the exception noted by Government they are at the same time freed of any liability for other hospitals except such as they choose to undertake. If simultaneously with this state of affairs Government, who have always been looked upon as the responsible authorities for the provision of public medical relief in the City, can largely repudiate any liability on that head it appears to be all the more necessary that some other authority should undertake the duty. The Corporation is, of course, the body upon whom it should naturally devolve, but the point to be decided is whether the Government are prepared definitely to make over functions which they have hitherto discharged, apparently without obligation, and in return to assume a burden now borne by the Municipality. For it is only in return for relief in regard to the police charges that the Corporation are willing to undertake the liability in respect of hospitals.

MALTESE LOYALTY. THE outrage at Malta, reported in our columns to-day, is a fair example of the length to which the Maltese will go when smarting under anything they consider a grievance. Malta, although perhaps a veritable Elysium in other respects, is scarcely so in regard to the law and order which prevails among the lower classes, who have on several occasions proved themselves capable of committing actions worthy of the lowest criminals. Their sense of loyalty has never been very deep-rooted, and that there should be among them men capable of perpetrating the outrage reported by Reuter is not surprising. Among a certain section of the educated Maltese, her late Majesty has always been held in the greatest veneration, and we hope these will now exert themselves to throw some light on the foul outrage offered to her memory and bring home the charge to the guilty persons. In the matter of taxation the Maltese as a whole have little to complain of, and there is hardly any probability that the imposition of the new taxes sanctioned by the Governor's Council is a step which has been taken without due thought and consideration of the means of the people. The imposition of a special police tax would seem to us to be the right way to treat people who are not willing to share the burden of the Empire.

THE FIGHT AT FISH RIVER. THE fight at Fish River, between three hundred Boers and the same number of British, is the first bit of real fighting that has taken place since Vlakfontein and is of some interest by reason of the equal conditions under which the two parties met. It speaks well for the experience our troops have gained in kopje fighting and the good use they have put it to in meeting an equal number of Boers and defeating them at their own particular method of fighting. The Boers, according to Reuter, offered a tough resistance but were driven from kopje to kopje, a result which would scarcely have attended an action fought under similar conditions at the beginning of the war. Commandant Pretorius, possibly a descendant of the ex-president, who probably commanded the Boers, is reported to have been mortally wounded, but no other Boer losses are reported, though doubtless they were heavy, after four hours' fighting. The IX Lancers seem to have borne the brunt of the fighting on the British side losing one of their officers, Lieutenant S. R. Theobald, who received his first commission in September 1897 and who was well-known in Northern India sporting circles prior to his regiment being ordered to the front.

WHITE CREWS FOR AUSTRALIAN MAIL BOATS. THE agitation in Australia in favour of white crews for Mail boats caused in consequence of the recent action of the Orient line is very strong, and Mr. Barton, the Premier of the Melbourne House of Representatives, has expressed himself in sympathy with the movement, regretting his inability to alter the existing contracts, but promising to submit future contracts to Parliament before settling them. In this we clearly see that the victory of the Orient line will be short-lived, and that when the time comes to settle new contracts it will see the re-instatement of white crews.

THE name of 2nd-Lieutenant A. D. Walker, R. E., has been registered for appointment to the Public Works Department.

IT has been decided to build a lecture room, office and museum for the Veterinary Class at Umballa, which has hitherto been accommodated in tents.

THE latest information from Dera Ghazi Khan states that the river is rising and a heavy flood is probable. Erosion is quickening where the river bank is not protected by trees.

THE Government of India have ordered that the gift of the Nawab of Bahawalpur of three lakhs of rupees in Government paper to the endowment fund of the Indian People's Famine Trust be vested in the Treasury of Charitable Endowments.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 13 was 908, giving a death-rate of 58·41 per annum per thousand as against 97·19 in the corresponding period of last year, and 55·17 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 113 died from fevers; 197, plague; 9, cholera; 2, leprosy; 123, phthisis; 50, diseases of the nervous system; 102, affections of the respiratory organs; 48, diarrhœa; 30, dysentery; 42, still-born; 102, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 39; Brahmin, 35; Lingaet 1; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 468; Hindu low caste, 124; Musalman, 186; Parsee, 21; Jew 3; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian 2; European, 2; Budhist, 1. The total number of births was 256 as against 241 the corresponding period of last year, and 214 the average over the past five years.

REVIEWS.

THE JOSS: A REVERSION.—Richard Marsh delights in mysteries and unearthly surprising revelations that keep his readers' nerves on the rack. There is only one person, in this book who is proof against the many manifest horrors that surround her, and that is the heroine, or the nearest approach to such a person as the author gives us. The appetite for sensational and dramatic incidents in stories has now come to such a pitch that nothing is too ridiculous to be offered to the voracious and by no means critical reader of fiction. Where it will stop it is impossible to say, but we think it ought to stop just here. To have to follow the fate of a ne'er-do-weel who has strayed among savages, been flayed, parboiled in oil, his legs cut off, and who yet survives and retains his wits, is asking too much of the most confirmed sensation-student. No doubt the situation by which our feelings are harrowed, and every man and woman in the story driven distracted, would not have arisen had this little horror died when he was dismembered and Richard Marsh would have evoked from his inner consciousness another story. That he tells this one well there is no doubt. He flings in heaps of precious stones and gold to balance and account for the antics of his mysterious characters. There is a pleasing variety in a little god, who neatly skips about, in the most unexpected places and times, and which or who reminds us of the jumping frog of olden days. This story ought to dramatise well.

IN ANNA LOMBARD, Victoria Cross has ventured on what may possibly have been intended as an effort to teach her readers the beauty of self-sacrifice, and forgiveness, but considerable prominence has been given to the fearful lapses which have to be pardoned. The preface is as surprising as the story, for the authoress says: "Fearlessly and with the Gospel of Christ in my hand I offer this example of His teaching to the great Christian public for its verdict, confident that I shall be justified by it." Victoria Cross deserves her name for courage, certainly but we fail to see how, if the Sermon on the Mount has not brought perfection into the world, a story which, while holding up to admiration a man who does display forgiveness, Christian or otherwise, in a remarkable and certainly quite superhuman degree, revolts the reader by recounting in hideous detail the conduct of a much too beautiful woman, is likely to accomplish the miracle. Nothing that can shock the heart of friend or lover is left undone by Anna Lombard. Gifted to a singular degree with beauty, intellect and tact, with all the advantages of education on the most enlightened system, she yet is to all intents and purposes a Pagan in her impulses; and she satisfies them. The story must be taken and read as an allegory, Gerald Etbridge being an embodiment of all the heavenly virtues—being also an Indian Civilian—and Anna Lombard, the Magdalen to whom much must be forgiven; but it is a new and not improved reading of the Gospel which urges the practice of counsels of perfection. Victoria Cross can write well and powerfully, her analysis of human feeling is clever, and she never shrinks from the anatomy necessary to cut down to the canker, nor does she curtail her description of the moral disease she discovers. The contrast between the horrible tragedy being daily enacted in the Indian station where the characters in "Anna Lombard" live, and the commonplace inanity of the social surface that is apparently undisturbed and unconscious of it all is somewhat overdone. Fortunately such allegories are not typical of the life of any English woman, in any station, and it is difficult to see what good purpose is attained by the elaborate examination of the moral turpitude of a woman whose animal passions are as remarkable and—for all she says or does in the novel—far stronger than her intellectual development. In such a book we must not look for probability in the situations, else we might object to the absolute impossibility for such lines as those on which Anna Lombard regulated her life, remaining unknown and conveniently hidden from the curious notice of the not over kindly public. We may admire the angelic forgiveness of Gerald Etheridge, but he would have acted more in keeping with the highest type of human nature had he driven from his heart any desire to make Anna Lombard his wife. Even in the complicated conditions of modern life he might have acted the Christian hero without encouraging that weakness.

SISTER TERESA should satisfy the seekers after the realistic. No thought, good or bad, fleshly or spiritual, that passes through Evelyn Innes, the actress' mind, is left unrecorded. The story is part of a larger work, and only takes up the life of Evelyn on her return from a week's retreat in a convent, whither she has gone in a fit of disgust with the world and her manner of turning it to account. She is converted and resolves to give up the lovers that distracted her, the stage with all its attractions, and to crush down the desire to give pleasure with her marvellous voice. At the very moment of her return home she meets a devoted lover whose influence was most to be feared of any, and he begs of her to marry him out of hand before she has time to let the charms of a convent life draw her for ever within its walls. But she refuses. Thenceforth her life is one perpetual struggle and groping after what she considers duty, but she finds it most difficult to determine what that duty is. Indeed, she quietly turns her back on what ordinary mortals, unconverted, would consider her most manifest vocation, the care of her artist father, who is so wrapt in love for music that he neglects the commonest care of himself. But your emotional, beautiful, gifted heroines would never be interesting enough from the realistic novelist's point of view if they remained within the iron bands of duty. Evelyn Innes has a favourable opportunity of doing what she likes when her father decides to make a journey to Rome by himself. She enters a convent, and, the life she leads there, and the lives of her companions and their thoughts and the motives that actuate every one, from the Prioress down, are given in fine detail. One sees the gentle monotonous days unfold in that quiet retreat, the very atmosphere of the convent is reproduced by George Moore, and the alteration and stir in the feelings and spirit of the community caused by Sister Teresa's presence among them. It is a disturbance they are slow to recognise, but it brings about by degrees an immense upheaval. The struggle, painful and protracted, that takes place in Evelyn's own mind, once her final vows are made, is given with unmistakable truth and strength. Sister Teresa is undoubtedly a clever book, though spoiled in some places by the unnecessarily elaborate study of the heroine's feelings when temptations akin to St. Antony's assail her.

PRINCE RUPERT THE BUCCANEER.—This is a rattling story from start to finish, with not a dull moment. No sooner is one hairbreadth escape happily past than some other adventure presents itself. The dashing, fighting band who distinguish themselves on all occasions, regular or irregular, have few scruples, and are troubled with no remorse once their desperate deeds are done, but they are loyal to their leader. It was in the days when treasures could be won upon the Spanish Main by bold adventurers. Prince Rupert was in very low water at the opening of this story, and is obliged, in order to ransom a number of his followers who had fallen into the hands of the ruthless D'Ogeron, Governor of Tortuga, to allow his fleet to be for six months at the disposal of D'Ogeron. During this period he himself wins his way out of the castle in which he had to remain as a hostage for the good behaviour of his fleet, and once free, the Prince and his followers have a merry time. How he gets even with the savage Governor later, and returns with his squadron to the King's fleet, freed from his pledge to the buccaneers, is told with vivacity and sustained interest.

THE DOMINE'S GARDEN is a charming story of old New York, when Dutch and English were the colonists and lived side by side in the new town. The Church that was used by the Dutch for worship on the Sunday morning was furbished up for the English service in the afternoon, but yet the two communities did not mingle much in each others' social pleasures, though occasionally a young Dutch maiden caught the heart of an Englishman and "vice versa." It happens in these pages, and the story traces the ins and outs of the romance of Annetje, the Domine's daughter, who sees more to admire in Captain Bellenden than in the Dutch lover, Adrian de Hooge intended for her by father and friends. I ... Clark skilfully reproduces the spirit of the time, and brings her characters through pain and sorrow to pleasure and gladness, though there are some in the story as in life, who must go in sadness all their days and others who may, and do, know the beauty of

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A FIGHT AT FISH RIVER.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

A four hours' fight has taken place at Fish River between three hundred Boers and three hundred British.

The Boers made a tough resistance, but were driven from kopje to kopje.

Lieutenant Theobald of the Lancers and one private were killed and seven wounded.

Commandant Pretorius died of his wounds.

STATEMENTS REGARDING LORD KITCHENER.

The "Daily Mail" understands that Lord Kitchener returns home in the middle of September, General Lyttleton replacing him.

The same paper adds that after the 15th of September the state of war in South Africa will be technically at an end.

The "Daily Express" makes a similar statement and declares that Lord Kitchener is anxious for an Indian command.

AN OUTRAGE AT MALTA.

DEFILING THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

Corrosive acid has been thrown over the Victoria Jubilee Statue at Malta in connection with the agitation against the imposition of new taxes by order of the Council.

WHITE CREWS FOR MAIL-BOATS.

In the Melbourne House of Representatives Mr. Barton, the Premier, said he sympathised with the proposal to have white crews for mail boats, but was unable to alter the existing contracts and would submit future contracts to Parliament before settling them.

THE CHINA PROTOCOL.

The Protocol has been submitted to the Chinese Commissioners and is expected to be signed to-morrow.

THE COMING YACHT RACE.

Sir T. Lipton has sailed for America.

FUNERAL OF SIGNOR CRISPI.

The funeral procession of the late Signor Crispi at Naples was most impressive.

The body was conveyed on board a cruiser and will be conveyed to Palermo.

The Italian Government and foreign Sovereigns were represented.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON COUNT WALDERSEE.

Many of the German newspapers are condemning the boastfulness and aggressiveness of Count Waldersee's speeches, and especially deprecate his assertion that while the names of the other nations have sunk Germany's has risen.

THE COMMAND AT SHANGHAI.

The "Times" Shanghai correspondent says that the reduction of the British garrison has made the German commander the senior officer there, and that this is keenly resented by the British community.

THE GARRISON AT TIENTSIN.

A "Standard" telegram from Tientsin says that the home Government's refusal to retain the Bombay Cavalry there is much regretted.

ANOTHER HITCH IN THE PROTOCOL.

A fresh hitch has taken place in the signature of the Protocol owing to the objections against the Whangpo Improvement Scheme.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

In the Commons the Great Indian Peninsula Railway debentures and the Royal Titles Bills have been read a third time, and the Naval and Military Works Bills a second time.

Mr. Pretyman is introducing into the Naval Works Bill that the extent of the Dockyard at Hongkong be 34 1-2 acres, leaving a space for the construction of an additional large dock if required and that storage be provided for 100,000 tons of coal.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Aug. 15.

The P. and O. Company s. s. Persia, with the outward Mails of the 9th instant left here at 4 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ, Aug. 15.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Palawan (extra) left here this morning and is expected to arrive at Bombay at 4 p.m. on Sunday, the 25th instant.

GENERAL WESTMACOTT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 15.

General Westmacott, the officiating Commandant of the Bombay Forces, arrived yesterday in Poona and is staying at Magdala House.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT HARRISON.

The cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Hindus has been abandoned, owing to the death of Lieutenant Harrison. The Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds meet of to-day was cancelled.

MR. C. A. BEATTY.

Mr. C. A. Beatty, District Superintendent of Police Dharwar, who is down with plague, is progressing very favourably. Surgeon Colonel Bull is in attendance on him.

THE POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Poona Hockey Tournament will commence from the 4th November. The entries close on the 15th October. The tournament will be played under the usual conditions. Mr. Ommaney will fill the office of Honorary Secretary.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

TELEGRAPH vs. OXFORDSHIRE L. I.

A match between these teams took place on the Cooperage yesterday evening before a large attendance. The game was interesting, and the Telegraph ran out winners by two goals to one of their opponents.

BILLS BEFORE THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The Indian Articles of War Bill and Indian Court Fees Act Amendment Bill are likely to be passed at a meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 22nd instant, but the Madras Obsolete Acts Amendment Bill will not be ready for introduction.

A CONVOY IN KURRAM FIRED ON.

A convoy with six men and one Non-Commissioned Officer of the Punjab Infantry between Alizai and Sadda in Kurram, was fired on last Monday by about twenty-five men. The firing went on until some of the Kurram Militia arrived, when the attackers withdrew. Only a mule was hit.

ASSISTANT TO RESIDENT OF MEWAR.

Captain A. B. Drummond is posted from leave as assistant to the Resident of Mewar.

ASSISTANT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT AT RAJPUTANA.

Lieutenant H. B. St. John goes as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Rajputana.

VISITORS TO THE VICEROY.

The "Simla News" states that Lord Northcote will arrive in Calcutta about the 20th December and that Lord Ampthill will also be there during the Calcutta season.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED NATIVE OFFICER.

Resildar Major Bahauddin Khan of the Central India Horse, one of the most distinguished native officers in the Indian Army, died at Quetta yesterday.

ANOTHER ATTACK BY MAHSUDS.

A flanking party of the 15th Sikhs, with a water picket from Sarwakai post yesterday, were fired upon by some fifteen Mahsuds ensconced in sangars within half a mile of the post, one sepoy being wounded. The fire was returned and the Mahsuds eventually made off.

MR. JUSTICE AND MRS. STANLEY.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Stanley left this evening for Allahabad, and received a cordial send off at the Howrah station at the hands of several Judges of the High Court, Barristers, and others.

MR. JUSTICE AND MRS. BRETT.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Brett left by the same train for Bombay en route for England.

THE LATE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

CALCUTTA'S CONDOLENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

At the Municipal meeting yesterday, the Chairman read a telegram from Count von Bulow, conveying the German Emperor's thanks to the Calcutta Corporation for their message of condolence.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The War Office have ruled that transfers from one corps to another will in future be only very rarely allowed.

The 6th Punjab Infantry will proceed to Samana instead of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, the latter being below the required strength.

The native infantry detachments at Chakbar and Jask are to maintain in future 500 rounds of ammunition per rifle.

An extra Rs. 6,000 is sanctioned for improvements to the block-houses at the Railway bridge of the Jhelum river, at Jhelum.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of a residence room at Kohat for the Commandant of the Border Military Police. The house will contain rooms for an office.

Arrangements are being made for the wide distribution of a revised notice of the terms to be offered in future for the hire of animals for military transport purposes.

It has been ruled that the issue of extra duty pay to efficient signallers of the Royal Garrison Artillery shall be dependent on the companies to which they belong satisfying the Inspectors of Army Signalling and attaining the required standard of efficiency.

The Government of India have decided to sanction temporary promotions in the places of officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers and clerks sent on field service when such military operations are undertaken in Imperial interest and entirely at the expense of Imperial revenues. The ruling has retrospective effect, so as to cover the China and South Africa expeditions.

Bombay Arrival.—August 15.—Oppenheim, Captain, Bombay, Deolali Depot, on leave from Deolali.

Departure, August 15.—Jenney, Major, Bombay, I.M.S., on duty to Quetta.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Capt. J. R. B. G. Carter, acting fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted, as a concession for famine duty, leave on full pay for six weeks from the 5th instant or subsequently.

Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, Political Superintendent, Palanpur, in modification of previous order, has been granted with effect from the 12th April last, privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough on medical certificate for one year.

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter has been appointed first grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, vice Mr. W. G. Clabby, whose lien on his appointment in British Service has been suspended.

Mr. H. M. Gibbs, on return to duty, becomes District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Mr. W. M. F. Clarke, on relief, does duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. G. M. Gadney has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.

Mr. H. Page, M.A., (Cantab), I.C.S., on relief, acts as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, I. C. S., has been appointed Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. E. L. Sale, B.A., (Cantab) I. C. S., has been appointed first Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Bombay.

Mr. W. P. Symonds, I.C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, has been allowed, in modification of a previous order, privilege leave of absence for one month and nineteen days in combination with furlough for five months from the 27th July last.

Mr. D. A. Thomas, Deputy Conservator of Forests, fourth grade, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The services of Lieutenant R. L. C. Wilkinson, 7th Bombay Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner for employment on plague duty.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

DRESS OF THE DAY.

WHEN GOOD NATURE IS FOLLY.

PROPER TIME TO TEACH CHILDREN.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 26.

The Countess of Aberdeen will in a few days present to her Majesty the Queen a noteworthy address from the women of Canada. The first signature to the address is that of the Countess of Minto, and this is immediately followed by that of many thousands of other ladies, including the wives of Ministers and the leaders of the Opposition, leaders of society, and the wives of the chief men in the scientific, artistic, literary, educational, and industrial life of the Dominion. The signatures occupy two large volumes, bound in red morocco, bearing the Royal arms with quarterings of red and dark green kid. The volumes are provided with a case, which is fastened with a strap, the buckle of which represents the Royal Garter, the honour of which was recently conferred on her Majesty. The Queen has consented to specially receive the Countess of Aberdeen for the presentation.

Juliette is so favourite a part in Madame Melba's repertory that it seems strange that the Australian prima donna had not until last night played the heroine in Gounod's opera this season. However, the doctrine "better late than never" here certainly applied, for Juliette is a character which is more sympathetic to Madame Melba than almost any other. Last evening she was in capital form, singing with much vocal charm her share in the duets, and more especially that in the chamber—the "Nightingale" duet as it is colloquially called. Madame Melba was associated in this opera with M. Plancon, who resumed his old role of the Friar; with M. Mercier, who has been here during the season, and who now made, we believe, his first appearance in the comparatively small role of Tybalt, singing it very well; with Mdlle. Delmar as the Page; and M. Salignac, who replaced M. Jerome, as Romeo. This is perhaps M. Salignac's best part, and in the banishment scene he showed even more than ordinary power. Indeed, the entire performance was so successful that it is, we are informed, to be repeated next Monday, the last night of the season, in place of "Faust," which had been announced.

Three well-known artists have been delivering themselves somewhat interestingly on the subject of red hair. Said one of them:—"I have never seen any person with red hair. I should say that there is no such thing. The term red hair is inaccurate. I scarcely know of a more misleading expression. Its absurdity is apparent when you contrast a real red with the colour of so-called red hair. That book," pointing to a Morocco-covered volume on the table, "is red. This bit of drapery is red. The two vary in shade, but they are both red. Now is there anything in the colors which even suggests red hair? Not at all. But the colour of that carved mahogany chair suggests red hair. There is the same rich warmth, the same yellowish glow. Now the colors there may be termed yellow and brown, with a faint suggestion of red. Artists have always recognised the beauty of auburn hair.' Said the second artist:—"In a certain sense the term red hair may be a misnomer. Still we all know what it means, and we know that it doesn't mean—ah—turkey red. Properly speaking red hair is not one colour, but a variety of shades. It is one of the handsomest colours. I can't tell why red hair is beautiful. I give that up. It's too much like trying to say why music is harmonious. The prejudice against red hair is certainly confined to school children and persons ignorant of art. My theory as to the old prejudice against red hair is this:—The Normans found the Saxons, flaxen haired. Gradually the Norman element introduced into England a contempt for everything Saxon, red hair among the rest. We have been living down the prejudice. Certainly, I think, that artists have made red hair popular." The third painter said:—There is no such thing as red hair. The term is a decided misnomer. A picture with red hair would be an absurdity as I can prove with a few strokes of the brush. There was a time when the artistic qualities of this hair were not appreciated. Someone hit upon auburn as a more euphemistic term than red hair. "If you look closely at this picture, in which red hair is represented, you will see faint blue lines in certain parts, just as there are in some flesh tints. I considered hair of a certain shade the handsomest colour, and have made a specialty of painting it. Of course there is the red hair that goes with freckles and that short of thing which certainly isn't handsome. "I think that the influence of artists has contributed mainly of late years to removing prejudice against red hair. Red hair is, perhaps, more difficult to paint than colours which vary less according to lights and shades."

Miss Margaret Horton Potter has a distinct talent for historical romance. Her "The House of de Mailly" is a well-told tale of a young nobleman at the Court of Louis XV who was banished from France for making fiery love to a cousin that occupied the exalted but precarious position of Royal mistress, and wished to keep it rather than be the wife of one of lower rank. Claude de Mailly, the young Count, finds his way to New England, where he consoles himself for the loss of the Duchess de Chateauroux by marrying Deborah Travis. He takes his wife back to France, and again his taste has been as the King's, for the latter attempts to take Deborah from him. This is the main plot, but there are plenty of side ones which help to build up the atmosphere of the French Court and that of New England, which is contrasted with it, and these sub-plots are generally interesting in themselves. Miss Potter is especially successful with her French Court, producing with very sure touches the illusion of splendour and hollow gaiety. We could wish, however, that she would not so continually use "shrug" an intransitive verb. She may be able to justify herself from the literature of the eighteenth century, but as she is not otherwise writing in old-fashioned English, her use of it is merely irritating.

The sonless condition of the Czar has impelled Professor Ottokar Lorenz to a deep study of the family history of the Czar and Czarina, the results of which he has just published in a learned work on the genealogies of reigning houses. As the outcome of his researches the professor traces the whole trouble to hereditary tendency on the part of the Czarina, the families to which Hessian Princesses have given birth from the Middle Ages to the present day having shown a preponderance of females altogether abnormal.

Preparations for a visit to the seaside entails the laying aside of much of the elaborate side of the wardrobe, though not by any means to the same extent as was the case even three or four years ago. Then a serge costume could be worn all day long, and was changed at dinner-time for a demi-toilette gown. As to jewellery, it never went further than a few rings on the fingers and a pearl necklace. Now the afternoons bring out a crop of dresses fit for a garden-party, and in strong contrast with the serges, linens, and hollands worn in the mornings. Diamond brooches flash from the front of these, just as they do in town, and the connection seems almost broken between the seaside and simplicity. This is regrettable, for it is an offence against good taste to dress as seriously for a stroll on the cliffs or a seat near the band-stand as one would for a chair in the Park near Stanhope Gate. At dinner, too, the habit of wearing full-dress seems creeping in by degrees. An evening blouse used to pass indifferently well at hotel table d'hote, but now there are required gowns, bodices, square or V-shaped, or half-high, and sleeves of the same sort as are seen in many a full-dress gown, defining the arms to the elbows, and ending there in frills of lace and chiffon. Over such a dress as this something additional and dainty is required for the after-dinner stroll in what is just now the most enjoyable part of the day. A little cape suites for this purpose. It should be made of chine silk, bordered with frills of chiffon, and furnished with long ends of the chiffon, edged with frills like the cape itself. The chine silks are not at all expensive, and they are extremely pretty, the colourings being so soft and well mingled. Green and palest grey are a favourite combination, and sometimes a little mauve is introduced with good effect, and very sparingly. Pink and grey also turn out very attractive in the chines, and there are greens and blues that shoal into each other as one sees them in the waves on a windy, sunny day. Some of them have a curious, almost Oriental, effect on account of the arabesques of dark red or indigo, contrasted with pale amber or sulphur colour. In one light, the pronounced arabesques disappear, and the silk looks mottled, but in a second, when the light falls at a different angle, the more decided design again shows itself. Primrose and pink have a sort of honeysuckle effect when combined in this way. Some of the new chines are striped, others watered.

Alpaca has been seen at some of the most fashionable assemblies this season; but then it was alpaca glorified by skill in the making and enriched with subtleties of trimming. For instance, a white alpaca had the skirt trimmed with three bands of Irish lace lined with white silk, and the bodice had a similar band immediately under the arms, the yoke also consisting of the lace, unlined. A pale green alpaca, seen in the Park at the Meet of the Four-in-Hand Club, was trimmed with bands of cretonne in a design of creamy and apricot roses sewn on with tambour stitch in pale gold tinsel. A similar band followed the outline of the bodice where it was cut away on the shoulders, forming a slight point back and front. The yoke was creamy Maltese lace over the palest citron silk. A knot of black velvet was fastened on one side of the bodice, its soft blackness throwing up with excellent effect the pale green of the alpaca and the roses on the cretonne. A black alpaca, very fine of texture, and glossier than glace silk, was tucked up the back of the bodice and skirt in princess make.

The front was cut in bolero shape and furnished with a white silk collar embroidered at the edges in hydrangea mauves and greys. The skirt was arranged in wide pleats, held together just above the point of opening by rows of narrow black velvet. Similar velvet trims the front of the bolero. The sleeves are finished to match the collar, and both chemisette and cuffs are made of the thin, glossy white silk, which looks so like satin.

There are some people whose one mission in life seems to be to defend the incompetent. They are never so thoroughly satisfied with themselves as when, after an acquaintance has been proved totally incapable, they can seize the opportunity to indulge in their stereotyped stock of excuses. Should the assailant be more than usually difficult to convert, their ardour reaches its highest point when, in a tone which alone is an irresistible invitation to contradiction, they exclaim, "Well, you must at all events admit that—is very good-natured!"

Fortunate indeed that such indulgent advocates should exist if only to save us from all echoing Carlyle's famous dictum about the world being peopled with "knaves and fools—mostly fools." For it has yet to be demonstrated that certain kinds of good-natured people are other than fools of a harmless order. The arguments in favour of such an assumption are so conclusive that to doubt seems futile. Did anybody ever hear a man or woman whose success in life has been conspicuous called "good-nature"? Is it not rather the rolling stones, the human weather-cocks to whom all is fish that comes to their net? Ever ready to rush off at a tangent it naturally follows that they are only too glad of the opportunity "to give a helping hand" to all and sundry. "Why bother to make inquiries?" say they; "So and so must be in want or would not ask our assistance; besides, it is not unpleasant to earn the reputation of being charitable."

So lazily, good-naturedly the demand on time or purse is granted, and once more there is reason to concede that Carlyle understood his world. A more pernicious variety of the "good-natured" section of humanity is the "busy-body" class, to which belong those terribly energetic persons who are for ever rushing about on other folks' errands. Nothing delights them more than while executing a commission to change trains five times at draughty stations or to get drenched with rain for the sake of saving time; when, had they but the sense to grasp the facts of the case before setting out, they might have saved themselves the consequent fatigue and cold, and still have "got through" by the requisite hour. To see the feminine of this type in perfection attend an "after-season sale" at a fashionable draper's, and watch how deftly she upsets the whole contents of the shop in search of "a real bargain" which she has promised to secure for an absent relative, and how triumphantly she ends by securing the only article still marked at its original value, since a canny "assistant" assures her that it is worth the money—"and he seemed so anxious that I should not miss it, that I was sure you would not think it dear.' To their infinite credit, be it noted, there are even in this well-abused world just a few good-natured people who are not fools. They are not the too-pliable reeds ready to bend to every wind that blows, but rather the uncompromising stand-fast masts, to whom any number of weak wills may nail their fluttering colours in the firm assurance that they will be borne to victory.

Because children are constantly chattering and fidgeting we are apt to come to the conclusion that their brains do not tire easily. This, however, is a mistake, as Dr. Belle, the head of the Board of Health in Bologna, Italy, who has been studying the subject, assures us. In the course of his investigations he examined 320 boys of the average age of eleven years four months and a half, and 140 girls of the average of eleven years and eight months. These 460 children were divided into nine different classes in which, although the plan of instruction during the year was the same, the teacher had certainly an individual influence. The result that he obtained in the nine classes for the most part presented similar features, and are, therefore, of considerable importance. He arranged six passages for dictation almost equal in respect of the difficulties that they presented and in the number of words. He used each of these six dictations for an experiment. The first was given to the children at 9 a.m., i.e., at the commencement of school hours; the second at 10 a.m., at the end of the first lesson; the third at 11 a.m. precisely at the end of the second lesson; the fourth at 11-45 a.m., immediately before luncheon hour and midday rest; the fifth a short time after the school was resumed for the afternoon; and, lastly, the sixth during the latter period of lessons. Each of these dictations was given in the classes in which he experimented on a day selected at random, so that the teacher might not have an influence on the experiment. He took accurate note of the subjects that had occupied the children's minds from the beginning of the lessons till the moment in which they were set to write from dictation.

The conclusions were:—1.—He could not draw any as to the influence of the single subjects of teaching. 2.—The first hour of lessons is a useful mental exercise, because the children are able during that time to overcome the state of inattention in which they were at the time of coming to school. 3.—The morning lessons do not produce great mental fatigue. 4.—The midday rest is of great use to the children, because it does not destroy the good effects of the mental exercise in the morning, and enables them to do work of better quality than that which they produce after a long rest, as one observes at the beginning of the morning lessons. 5.—Though immediately after the midday rest the children are in the best condition of mind, an hour or so of application in the afternoon is sufficient to produce such a mental fatigue as to lead at the end of the afternoon lesson to the worst work of the day. Therefore, if the morning application does not fatigue, it consumes the mental energy of the children in such a manner that they cannot undertake light work in the afternoon without falling into great mental fatigue. On the other hand, with all deference to Dr. Belle, might it not be that the last lesson of the day is the worst in results for the simple reason that the children's thoughts are all turning to escaping from school for the day; hence they cannot be concentrated on their work? It may not be such a scientific factor as the professor's, but it is one which has its basis on the vagaries of human nature.

The weekly report of plague in the provinces, dated the 8th instant, which was not included in the advanced draft of the "Punjab Gazette" but now appears in the full issue, shows 2 cases with no deaths in Jullundur district and 4 cases and 2 deaths in Hoshiarpur district. The Gurdaspur figures have again not been received. Kapurthala State re-enters the statement after an absence, with 5 cases and 2 deaths.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate was held last evening in the University Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

REGISTRATION OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

In the absence of Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, who came a few minutes late, Dr. D. MacDonald moved that as recommended by the Syndicate, the following rules be added after the regulations for the recognition of Institutions in the different faculties.

(1.) The Syndicate shall keep a Register of Schools and public institutions entitled to send up candidates for the Matriculation and University School Final Examinations. (2.) Any School or public institution desirous of being registered under Rule 1, and applying to the Registrar through its Head Master or Principal, and giving an undertaking that such School or institution will not admit any student, who has previously attended any other registered school or institution without his producing a leaving certificate from the registered school or institution he has so attended, will be entitled to be so registered by the Syndicate. (3.) It shall be competent to the Syndicate (subject to the revision and control of the Senate) to remove any school or institution from the Register on its being satisfied that such school or institution has broken the undertaking given under Rule 2.

Principal Sharp seconded the proposition.

Mr. Jamiatram Nanabhoy moved the following amendment, which, he said, should be considered before the amendments of which he had given notice previously:—That Regulation No. 2 be *omitted* and the following *substituted* in its place:—"Any school or public institution desirous of being registered under Rule 1 will be entitled to be so registered by the Syndicate on applying in writing to the Registrar through its Head Master or Principal, and on giving an undertaking that such school or institution will not admit any student who has previously attended any other registered school or institution without his producing a leaving certificate from the registered school or institution he has so attended, provided that such certificate shall not be withheld from any cause other than the non-payment of the school fees due by the said student." In support of his amendment he said in his opinion the only reason that should weigh with the school authorities in withholding leaving certificates from students should be non-payment of school fees, not misconduct. If a greater latitude was allowed to managers of the schools in this matter, there would be disputes between them and students, and the latter would be at a disadvantage.

Mr. Dossabhoy N. Wadia seconded the amendment.

The Rev. F. Dreckman said there was nothing objectionable in the amendment, which, he thought the Senate might well accept.

Mr. N. G. Velinker moved another amendment that the whole subject be referred back to the Syndicate for review. He said the matter had been considered at a conference of the Teachers' Association held the other day at Bombay. The Head Masters present at the meeting were not opposed to the principle of registration, but they thought the proposed rules were very vague, and required to be properly defined. It was not stated what a leaving certificate meant, and the position of the non-registered schools had not been made clear. If schools were to be treated by the University on the same principle on which the colleges were treated, then it would not be right to admit students, who would not be sent up for examination by non-registered schools. The question was whether such students would be allowed to present themselves as private students or whether it was intended to shut them out altogether.

The Rev. E. S. Hume seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. J. Mody thought that registration of institutions could not properly be considered a function of the University, but it should be left to the department of Public Instruction.

Mr. Padhye said the proposal of the Syndicate gave a direct advantage to non-registered schools, inasmuch as they would be at liberty to send up any number of candidates for examination as students under private tuition. But the registered schools would not be at liberty to enjoy the same advantage.

Mr. Setalwad said there had been considerable misapprehension regarding the scope and object of the proposal. It did not impose any restriction on registered institutions, but on the contrary afforded them certian facilities and safe guarded their interests. Under the present rule students could present themselves at the Matriculation Examination without any certificate from the schools attended by them within eight months of the date of their application. But under the new rules, they could not do so. There was nothing new in the rules, as similar rules were in force in the Calcutta and Madras Universities.

Mr. Iyer said the rules of the Calcutta and Madras Universities were much more stringent than those now proposed.

On a division, Mr. Velinker's amendment was carried by a majority.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 8th August:—

Read memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 3rd August, 1901, forwarding a copy of Government Notification, dated the same day, authorizing Mr. David Miller, a Master in Messers. Shepherd and Co.'s service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Resolution.—Mr. David Miller is appointed, under Section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, VI of 1879, to be a pilot of coasting steamers in the terms of the by-laws approved by Government and in force for the time being.

UNPRESSED BALES.

Read letter from the acting Docks Superintendent, dated 16th July 1901 reporting that on Saturday, the 13th idem, about 10-30 p. m., a fire took place in F shed, Prince's Dock, in two large unpressed bales of cotton, which were quickly removed outside and the fire was extinguished; that the bales appear to have been set alight by a lit "bidee" having been dropped between them, but no trace of the offender can be found; bringing to the special notice of the Trustees the great risk from fire the transit sheds are exposed to by the storage of unpressed cotton, as with so much night work, and with the crowded sheds surreptitious smoking will continue to exist notwithstanding all precautions taken to the contrary, and there will always be a standing and ever present danger of fire, and enquiring whether unpressed cotton should not be excluded from the sheds and confined to the open.

Read, further, letter from the acting Docks Superintendent, dated 20th July, 1901, suggesting that if the Trustees do not wish to order unpressed cotton to be kept in the open it may, if necessary, be stored in the temporary sheds.

Read futher report by the acting Docks Superintendent, dated 1st August, 1901, stating that the effect of a by-law prohibiting the storage of unpressed cotton in the sheds would be to make merchants take immediate delivery either by cart or overside, and expressing an opinion that the taking of immediate delivery would not be regarded as a hardship by the merchants; and submitting a statement showing that the imports of unpressed cotton during 1900-1901 amounted to 15,627 docras.

Resolution.—The sanction of Government should be applied for to amend the Dock by-laws so as to prohibit the storage of unpressed cotton in the Dock transit sheds. It should meanwhile be notified to the shipping agents concerned that arrangements should in future be made for immediate delivery to be taken by cart or overside of all such consignments. The list of hazardous goods at present admitted to the Dock sheds should be circulated to the Trustees.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 18th July 1901, reporting that the construction of an upper storey to shed No. 1, Victoria Dock, sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution dated 10th July, 1900, has been completed; the ground floor was handed over to the Docks Superintendent on May 1st and the whole of the shed on May 27th, 1901; that the whole of the foundations, walls and three-rail columns were pulled down and heavier walls and four-rail columns were put up on piled foundations, and the roof was dismantled and re-erected; that the upper floor is carried on mild steel girders of the same span as the original roof and the planking of the floor is teak 5" thick with wrought-iron tongues 1 1-2" by 3-8"; that two hydraulic lifts and two staircases are provided, as also three shoots—two at the west end and one at the east.

Read, further, letter from the Engineer, dated 25th July, 1901, saying that credit is due to his Assistant, Mr. McGlashan, for the short time, viz., 7 months and 20 days, in which shed No. 1 was completed, and also for effecting a saving of about Rs. 8,000 or 9,000 on the sanctioned estimate (Rs. 2,66,152).

Submitted memorandum by the chairman saying that the shed measures 2'-5-8" by 117'-8" inside: the work done involved the entire removal of the old shed and its reconstruction with the addition of an upper floor; that the floor area is—ground floor, 33,546 square feet; and upper floor 33,950, square feet. Total ft. 67,496 square feet.

Resolution.—The report is satisfactory and creditable to the Engineer and his staff, including Mr. McGlashan, the Assistant Engineer in charge.

The following were amongst the papers laid on th table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 2nd Aug. 1901.	Total from 1st April to 2nd Aug. 1901.	For week ending 2nd Aug. 1900.	Total from 1st April to 3d Aug. 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour	14	361	22	379
" " out of "	22	372	16	369
" transported	15	251	19	239
" attended to	1	25	2	32
" warped	—	14	2	18

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Yesterday afternoon an adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, Mr D. E. Wacha presiding.

DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICER'S ALLOWANCE.

On the motion of Mr. Cuffe, seconded by Mr. Lund, sanction was given, as a special case to the acting allowance of Dr. B. B. Darabsett, Acting Deputy Health Officer, being fixed at Rs. 200 per mensem.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CORPORATION.

THE LIABILITY FOR MEDICAL RELIEF.

The Secretary to Government, General Department, wrote on the 23th July with reference to the letter from the Municipal Secretary to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 258, dated the 11th April, 1901, that His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets to find that apparently some misapprehension exists both as to the legal position of Government in regard to liabilities on account of the maintenance of the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital and as to their object in making the suggestions which Mr. Secretary Atkin's letter No. 1201, of the 4th March, 1901, was intended to convey. Government are advised that the contractual position as between themselves and the Corporation in respect of the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital is that while Government are responsible for the maintenance of the fabric and for the salary of the Medical Officer, the Corporation are equally pledged to provide Rs.13,000 per mensem for current expenses. It has never been contended by Government that, except in regard to infectious diseases, the Corporation are subject in the present state of the law, to any statutory obligation to provide hospital accommodation, though, apparently, the Corporation enjoy discretionary power in that respect. The absence of such an obligation, however, does not, as the Corporation have assumed, impose upon Government the liability for the provision of medical relief in the City. Accepting in regard to this particular hospital the contractual position as it stands, the Government desired to invite the co-operation of the Corporation in devising the best means for the development of its resources in the interests of the sick poor among the non-European sections of the community and the Governor-in-Council ventures to express the hope that the Corporation will not continue to refuse its support to this benevolent endeavour on behalf of a cause in which the origin, constitution, and purpose of the hospital indicate joint action as peculiarly appropriate.

The Hon. Mr. Metha thought the best course to adopt in reference to this letter would be to refer it to a Committee. The letter was a great surprise to him. Members would observe that Government spoke of the "contractual position as it stands." Anybody conversant with what took place regarding the acceptance of the responsibility in reference to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital would be disposed to smile at that word "contractual." It was Mr. Arthur Crawford who persuaded Mr. Goculdas Tejpal to give a sum of money for the purpose of erecting another hospital in addition to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, which, it was suggested, was not sufficient to accommodate the native patients who went there. Ultimately it appeared that that suggestion was not quite correct, but that, on the contrary, many of the wards in the J. J. Hospital used to remain vacant. But Mr. Goculdas Tejpal gave a lakh of rupees for the new hospital, Government providing the site and undertaking to maintain the hospital. Nothing took place in regard to it between Government and the Bench of Magistrates; Government and Mr. Arthur Crawford settled the whole matter. Mr. Goculdas Tejpal died, but left certain conditions in reference to his gift, one of which was that Government must entirely maintain the hospital. There was a letter on the file in which that clause in the will was pointed out, and a protest was made against the attempt of Government to induce the Corporation to share the burden. The Bench of Justices made a grant of Rs. 15,000 towards the hospital for six months. When the new Corporation was formed, a letter was written by Government to Mr. Pedder assuming that they would continue the contribution. Mr. Pedder replied that nothing of the sort should be assumed, and it was very doubtful what the Corporation would do in the matter. The Corporation, however, went on annually passing the grant, but refusing to make it permanent. When negotiations were going on for the entire transfer of the hospital to the Corporation, a resolution was carried on three occasions, limiting the grant for three months and with the prospect that if the hospital were not made over within that time, the payment would be discontinued. Government were, therefore, entirely wrong in speaking of the contractual position, as the Corporation never bound themselves to continue the grant in any circumstances. Another point that was a surprise to him was that in which Government stated that the absence of such obligation does not impose upon the Government the liability for medical relief in the City. He quite admitted that there was no legal liability, but in other respects the liability did rest upon Government. It had been made a matter of pride by the British Government that they were doing what the old Native Governments never did: that they now undertook medical relief in a way which was never undertaken by the Native Rajas. Before the issue of Lord Ripon's circular, under which there was an alteration of the relations between the Local Government and the Corporation, Government proposed that in lieu of the police charges which Lord Ripon suggested should be taken over, the Corporation should take over the J. J. Hospital and the European Hospital. They did not, however, come to terms and the proposal fell through. But it was perfectly clear that Government considered that the hospitals were a burden lying upon them and wanted to pass it on to the Corporation in lieu of which they would undertake the police burden. He distinctly maintained that it was impossible to deny that so far as the City of Bombay was concerned the function of medical relief rested upon Government. He proposed that the letter be referred to a Committee to draft and submit a reply at as early a date as possible.

The motion was adopted.

AN EXTENSION OF DEPUTATION LEAVE.

The Commissioner wrote applying for an extension for fourteen days of the deputation leave granted to Mr. James, Deputy Engineer, who had gone to England to consult the firm of Messrs. Santo Crimp and Co. in reference to drainage matters. The specialist had been unable to meet Mr. James.

Urgency was granted for the consideration of the matter.

Sir. Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the extension of leave for fourteen days be granted as it was absolutely necessary. The motion was agreed to.

THE LOAN FOR SEWAGE AND WATER WORKS.

The Commissioner, in reference to the raising of a loan of 24 3-4 lakhs for certain sewerage and water-works, forwarded a copy of a resolution of the Government of India sanctioning the raising of the loan on the distinct understanding that the Municipality will impose additional taxation to meet, the contribution to the City Improvement Trust, if existing resources prove inadequate.

The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula said it was difficult to follow what the Government of India meant by imposing such a condition. If Government meant that the Corporation should levy taxation at the maximum laid down by the Act, he did not see any point in it because they had already done that. During late years the Municipality had never hesitated to levy taxation in accordance with the necessities of the City. In the circumstances it would not be wise for the Corporation to commit themselves to any action. The Commissioner had pointed out that the contingency of raising taxation to the maximum was very remote. He moved that the letter be referred to a Committee.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil said the last letter of the present Commissioner on this subject reduced the Municipal income from 89 lakhs to 79 lakhs, and that left hardly any balance; therefore there was something in the point of the Government of India.

He the Hon. Mr. Mehta, failed to see why Government had made the condition. So far as the taxation required for meeting the purposes of the Improvement Act was concerned there was already provision for that in the Act itself. Section 80 provided that if the Board made default, Government would pay the amount and recover from the Municipality. Section 81 provided that if the Corporation failed to pay the five lakhs to be made over to the Trust, Government may attach the Municipal fund, and may require the Corporation to levy special taxation. Either the Government of India should have sanctioned the loan without condition, or not have sanctioned it at all. Nothing that might be said now would bind the Corporation in the future. Prima facie, he would be strongly against accepting such a condition.

The motion was adopted.

THE TAKING OVER OF PRIVATE STREETS.

Mr. Cuffe moved in accordance with a recommendation of the Standing Committee "That Mr. Fakirji Jamasji Adajania and other house owners of Chandanwadi Ropa Lane, who requested that the lane be taken up as a public street, be informed that instructions have been issued tosee that the lane is kept clean, but that it cannot be taken over by the Municipality as a public street unless and until the applicants comply with the provisions of Section 306 of the Municipal Act.

A lengthy discussion took place on the subject, and ultimately an amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Mehta requesting the Commissioner to make further inquiries as to whether the lane was a public street or not was carried.

FREE MEDICAL RELIEF.

Mr. Cuffe proposed, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, that Mr. Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed's offer of a donation for a Charitable Dispensary at Dharavi be referred for consideration with the general question of giving free medical relief to the poor in connection with a system of birth and death registration, to the Committee appointed in June last.

Mr. Lund seconded, and the motion was adopted.

PROVISION OF AMBULANCES.

The Committee appointed to consider the provision of the facilities for conveying injured persons to hospital having reported that Government should be asked to provide the necessary vehicles, the Corporation agreed on the motion of Mr. McDonald, to make a representation to that effect.

WIDENING OF STREETS.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula the report of the Committee regarding the proposed widening of Pydhonee and Combad streets of certain streets in the Colaba village, lot Girgaum road and of Nagdevi street was adopted.

OBSTRUCTING TRAMWAY CARS.

SEQUEL TO A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. P. J. Strangman, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Powell charged Nasoo Bhimjee, Damjee Lakhamsi, Khimjee Khetsee, Purbat Shamjee, Pasoo Tricumjee and Vergivan Poonja with behaving disorderly on the Kalbadavi Road on the 14th instant. Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared for the prosecution, Mr. York-Smith for the accused numbers one and three, and Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little and Co., for the rest of the accused. The postponement of the case was applied for by Mr. Bowen, who said he wanted to charge some tramway servants who had assaulted the accused. Mr. York-Smith presented an information on behalf of his clients, charging a Tramway Inspector No. 26 and a Tramway Driver No. 86, and obtain summonses against them.

Mr. Sealy said the facts for the prosecution were that this was the month of "Shraven," and so the Jains had a big procession, as their custom demanded. This time there were about eight hundred people in the procession and the people seemed to imagine that they had the right to block up the public road, and so tram cars were delayed for about twelve to fifteen minutes.

Mr. York-Smith said he wanted his learned friend to correct his statement. The road where the disturbance occured was too small for eight hundred men to pass. Besides the Tramway Drivers were very hasty in driving the cars, and so there was every probability of serious accidents taking place. To prevent this the accused took hold of the horse's head by the reins. At that stage the accused were assaulted by the Tramway Servants. In these circumstances, he said, the blame should not wholly fall on the shoulders of the accused.

The Magistrate said it would be advisable if cases of that nature were settled out of Court.

Inspector Powell of the police said he charged the accused with disorderly behaviour on the public road and, therefore, it was a police case, which could not be allowed to be withdrawn unless both the parties pleaded guilty.

After a conference both the parties pleaded guilty, whereupon the Magistrate warned and discharged the accused.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The cycle trailer is becoming quite popular, particularly in those districts where level roads predominate. One also notices the trailer very much in evidence at seaside places, where visitors take gentle exercise up and down the front, drawing behind them a lady comfortably seated in one of these neat little conveyances. The work appears to be quite easy, while the "tout ensemble" is very pretty. In some cases the trailer is taken out into the country, and, it is said by those who use it, that quite a fair pace can be maintained, though, of course, steep hills have to be walked.

The long spell of hot weather, to which we in London have been subjected, has now broken. During its continuance one often heard the remark made to a cyclist:—"Surely it is too hot for riding on a day like this,"—but, as a matter of fact, cycling is one of the coolest occupations, provided, of course, that the rider is content to proceed gently. A pace of about eight or nine miles per hour brings with it a cooling breeze, while an occasional coast downhill affords a treat to be enjoyed. Steep hills necessarily have to be surmounted on foot; but compared to the walking man, or, for the matter of that, anyone driving in an ordinary horse-drawn conveyance, the cyclist has by far the best of it.

It is hardly satisfactory to learn, from a recent legal decision, that a man is not liable for damages if his dog jumps at a cyclist and brings him off his machine. One would have thought that if people take dogs about with them they should have the animals under control or amenable to proper behaviour. If anyone walks about with an uncontrollable dog he should be compelled to put up with the result of any havoc the animal may work. Dogs are responsible for many cycling accidents, and if dog-owners were made responsible for such there would certainly be fewer disasters.

On Saturday last there was an interesting race meeting at the Aston track, Birmingham, when the second batch of championships of the National Cyclists' Union was held. The number of spectators was not so great as might have been expected, considering the glorious weather that favoured the gathering, but the four to five thousand who surrounded the enclosure were treated to some of the grandest racing that has been seen at the track for years. As on the occasion of the first batch of championships at Bristol, the meeting proved a day-out for the Irish representatives, who conclusively demonstrated their superiority over the English amateurs at present on the race path. The two championships to be decided were the five and twenty-five miles, and each being contested by first-class men, provided great excitement and fine racing. The five miles was run in three heats and a final. C. Pease, Dublin, ultimately winning with R. Reynolds, Dublin, (brother to Harry Reynolds) second and H. W. Payne, West Roads third. In the twenty-five miles' event R. Reynolds secured first position; H. W. Payne, second, and T. Davies, Manchester, third.

It has been decided that the life of a bicycle depends almost entirely upon the rider, an experienced wheelman inflicting far less wear and tear upon a machine than an inexperienced one would do. An instance of this has been given by the "Irish Cyclist" who had a remarkable case of longevity in a cycle brought under their notice. The machine in question was bought four seasons ago for grass track work, and scaled in racing trim 23lbs. and for road work 24 1-2lbs. The owner found after purchasing the machine that he could not devote the necessary time to training, so he used the machine entirely on the road, covering well over 6,000 miles per annum. This high annual mileage made over rough roads in winter and summer, and extending over a space of four years, conclusively shows that with due care a machine will last very much longer than is generally supposed, for in this instance the machine has just been sold for £8, and is good for a lot more work.

It is difficult to believe that anyone would be so void of sense as to ride a free wheel bicycle without a brake, but quite recently two cases have been reported wherein cyclists riding such machines have come to grief, one at Cardiff and the other at Aberdare, the latter accident proving fatal. The victim was a novice, having only commenced cycling this year, and yet he purchased a bicycle fitted with a free wheel and minus a brake. Within a week of the purchase, when riding out of Aberdare Park at a good rate of speed, he failed to take the curve, and not being able to stay the progress of the machine, ran into a wall with such force as to cause almost instantaneous death. It is little short of madness to ride a machine so inadequately equipped, while much blame rests with the seller for allowing such to go out of his hands.

One of the most fashionable sports gatherings during the year is the annual race meeting at Chelmsford, which is usually attended by all the local notabilities of the country. The lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress in full state graced this year's meeting with their presence together with Lord and Lady Rockwood, Lord Bishop of Colchester, Sir Walter Gilbey, and many others. Indeed the meeting is quite unlike the general run of athletic meetings as regards the class of spectators, everyone who considers himself anyone in Essex making a point of attending. The one mile championship of Essex was the most important of the cycling events and this was won by J. H. Bishop, A. Gregory being second and G. W. Bishop third.

The plague returns for the week ending the 10th instant show 2,618 deaths against 2,003 in the week preceding and 285 in the corresponding week of last year. The principal figures are: Bombay districts 2,198, against 1,730; Bombay City, 159 against 136; Mysore State, 209 against 109; Calcutta, 17 against 11; Bengal, 10 against 4.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

ACTION BY PRINCE SAMATSINGHI.

At the High Court, Original Side, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe resumed the hearing of a suit brought by Kumar Shri Samatsinghi Bahadur of Palitana against Messrs. Tellery and Co. and Mr. W. H. Guest, to recover Rs. 6,000 advanced on a promissory note. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant Mr. S. J. Tellery, the senior partner of Messrs. Tellery and Co., of Bombay, did not appear. Mr. Davar instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, represented the second defendant.

Prince Samatsinghi, further re-examined by Mr. Davar, said the note was executed at Bombay. Joseph Tellery was also present when Guest signed it. A man named Madhowrao was also there. He was plaintiff's vakil in the case brought against the Maharajah of Patiala, which had reference to the relationship of a child. Two notes for Rs. 25,000 were executed by Tellery and Guest at Lanowli in March 1900. Mr. P. C. Coyaji was employed as plaintiff's Secretary in 1896. In that year he lent the Maharajah of Patiala Rs. 20,000. It was a loan to the Maharajah and Tellery. Witness had also made a loan of two lakhs to them. His Secretary, Mr. Harrison, had said it was his impression that the note for Rs. 6,000 was signed at Lanowli. Plaintiff reminded Mr. Harrison that he was wrong. Harrison had told him that the cheque was in his hand-writing, which was found not to be the case. That conversation took place on Tuesday last. He had not at first intended to call Mr. Harrison and had since changed his mind. The loan for Rs. 20,000 of the 31st December 1896, was advanced to Messrs. Tellery and Guest. He did not know it was for the Maharajah. He could not recollect having seen a telegram from the Maharajah to Messrs. Tellery before lending the money. Since he had lost money in Jansett's case he had always taken two signatures when making large advances. He had lent Mr. Guest Rs. 2,000 on his own signature. It was advanced on his personal property—the press at Simla, and his furniture. He had not seen the press, but heard it belonged to the second defendant.

Mr. Davar said the note did not state anything about the money being advanced on personal property.

Prince Samatsinghi said if Mr. Guest had not repaid the amount, he would get a decree and seize his furniture and effects at Simla or wherever he could find them.

Mr. Davar: Wherever you could find them (a laugh.)

Prince Samatsinghi said in March 1897 he had not advanced £200 to the Maharajah. He had received money from the Maharajah in respect of that sum. The money was paid to Guest. He did not remember if Guest, previous to leaving for England, had shown him a letter from the Maharajah, addressed to Messrs. Tellery, and on which he had paid the money to Mr. Guest. He had made the advance in pounds at Mr. Tellery's request, and because he made a profit on that transaction as exchange was not at the time fixed. He could not recollect if the draft for the amount was sent to Mr. Guest on board the mail steamer.

Re-examined by Mr. Robertson, the plaintiff said he had no doubt but that the note for Rs. 6,000 was signed in Bombay. In the notes signed at Lanowli, the word Lanowli appeared on them. He denied that he had induced Messrs. Tellery and Guest to sign notes on the understanding that their principal and not they, would be held liable. The defendants, before the suit was filed, had made no suggestion that the note was signed on behalf of the Maharajah.

During the adjournment for tiffin, the parties come to an amicable arrangement for the settlement of the suit. On his lordships resuming his seat, Mr. Davar called Mr. W. Dalziel, the constituted attorney of the first defendant, Mr. S. J. Tellery, who said the latter had always been ready to consent to a decree being passed against him, and also agreed to pay the costs occasioned by the defence raised by the second defendant. He asked for time, as the amount had been included in Messrs. Tellery's claim against the late Maharajah of Patiala which had been forwarded to the Accountant-General.

His lordship passed a consent decree against the first defendant for Rs. 6,000 with interest at six per cent. from the 10th July and costs, including the costs of the second defendant who was dismissed from the suit. The first defendant was given one month's time to pay the amount of the decree.

A RELIGIOUS QUARREL.

THE TRANSFERRING OF A CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, the notice issued against Moolvi Mahomed Hadayet Russool, a preacher and lecturer on religious subjects calling upon him to show cause why the proceedings instituted by him against Khan Bahadur Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali should not be transferred from the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dustoor, to the Court of the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, was heard.

Mr. Bahadurjee, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Minochair and Sheveram, Solicitors, appeared to show cause against the notice, while in support of it appeared Mr. F. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor.

From the action filed by the Moolvi in the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate, it appeared that the Sirdar was charged under Sections 296,109,506 and 499, with disturbing a religious meeting in the Rangari Mohola Mosque on the 24th June and the Memonwada mosque on the 30th June last, with the abetment of the offence and criminal intimidation and defamation.

Mr. Bahadurjee, speaking against the tranference said that some of the offences were committed in the jurisdiction of the Mazagon Court, while others were subject to this court. The offence of criminal intimidation was wholly triable within the province of this Court. But if the practice of the Court was otherwise, namely, to hear cases of this nature in this Court on the strength of the substantial causes of complaint arising within the jurisdiction of this Court he had no objection.

The Magistrate ordered that the case be withdrawn from the 2nd Presidency Magistrate's Court and returned for inquiry or trial to him under section 528 inasmuch as the substantial cause of the complaint appeared to have arisen within the division of this Court.

The hearing of the case was fixed for Thursday, the 22nd instant

DISPUTE ABOUT A FIELD.

At the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton heard an appeal in the case of Imperator against Keshaw Ganesh and seven others, from a decision of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in June last, convicted the first three accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced them to transportation for seven years each; and the latter five of voluntarily causing hurt, and sentenced them each to rigorous imprisonment for one year each. Mr. Donald and Mr. Robertson, with the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Some of the accused were related to each other. One was the revenue patel of the village, and two were kulkarnis. The case had arisen out of a dispute about a field. The dispute was evidenced by a possessory suit brought by Santu and decided in his favour in April 1900, and also by a petition presented by him to the Collector in January 1901 or within a month of the occurrence. The field was at the time of harvest sown with shalu or jowari; and according to the prosecution, Yesai and Santu and five partners of his went to gather the crop. They took some of it without molestation on the 11th February; but on the next day, the eight accused and another came with sticks and bade them desist. Blows were struck and in particular the deceased Lakhu, who was one of Santu's partners, received blows, and thus ran away to his own field. He was followed, they said, by accused Nos. 1 to 3 and another person and was beaten to death by them when they overtook him. There were ten alleged eye-witnesses to the crime. Accused Nos. 4 to 8 urged the assailants to the act by bidding them strike and not mind the consequences. The Sessions Judge agreed with the magistrate in thinking that the witnesses were remarkably straightforward. The occurrence tookplace in the afternoon, and Dhulu, the father of the deceased Lakhu, at once gave information. It was significant, Mr. Whitworth said, that the two kulkarnis (accused Nos. 7 and 8) were in the village while the chief constable was there for the purpose of investigation, but that they were missed afterwards, and did not give themselves up till long after the committing magistrate had commenced his proceedings. Mr. Whitworth convicted the accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The most effectual Cure for Gout and Rheumatism. A frequent cause of these is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion, lassitude and great debility, showing the want of a proper circulation of the fluid, and that impurity of the blood greatly aggravates these disorders. Holloway's Pills are of so purifying a nature that a few doses taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism, but anyone that has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also which must be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day, after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water to open the pores.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.

The twentieth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of Kemp and Co., Ld., was held yesterday evening at 4 o'clock, at the Company's Laboratory premises, 6 Armenian Lane, Fort, Dr. T. Blaney, C. I. E., presiding.

From the Directors' report for the year ending 30th June last it appeared that the sum of Rs. 2,362-15-4 was proposed to be written off for depreciation of laboratory and godown, together with plant, furniture and fittings. The balance of profit and loss account was Rs. 42,347-0-8, which the Directors had recommended to be disposed of as follows: for dividend of 10 per cent. on paid-up capital, or Rs. 17-8 per share, totalling Rs. 35,000; for deterioration of building, Rs. 698-2-11; for deterioration of plant and furniture, Rs. 1664-12-5; for bonus to staff, Rs. 3,700 and for the Reserve Fund Rs. 1,284-1-4. The total Reserve Fund stood at Rs. 2,33,846-3-4. With all the details of the management, and the efficiency of the staff, the Directors were quite satisfied. The Directors were also satisfied with the working of the branches at Cumballa Hill, Byculla and Esplanade Road, the latter of which they had secured on very favourable terms, and which would, it was believed, be of considerable advantage to the Company.

The Chairman in proposing the adoption of the Director's report said:

The chairman, in proposing adoption of the report, said:—"I am very pleased that I have once more been spared to come before you and to lay before you the report of the directors of this company, which I once more propose be received, adopted, and confirmed. You will see from the report before you that while your directors, still continuing the policy of keeping the business on a sound foundation, recommend a slightly less dividend which, although the great depression in trade has been more marked than ever during the year that has just passed, and which your company has severely felt in common with all traders in Bombay, we think decidedly satisfactory, showing as it does that every precaution has been taken and every effort made to keep up the business of the company. We have no wish to point out where the depression and stagnation has been felt, as it is as well known to yourselves as to your directors, but we hope for a return of good times for Bombay in the near future. You will see also from the report before you that in view of the present necessity to be in evidence in the principal thoroughfares of Bombay your directors have secured the business of Messrs. Bolton and Co. on very favourable terms, and they are pleased to report that the venture promises to be successful and further help the welfare of the company. It is too early yet to say how much it will do so, but the progress up to the present is perfectly satisfactory. The amount of purchase money will be paid out of the reserve fund, and should prove a very profitable investment. As the time for selling securities has not been favourable, your directors have borrowed the money at a very favourable rate of interest as a temporary measure. Your stock has been again most carefully taken and valued, and we are perfectly sure that the item under that heading is satisfactory. It is much higher than usual naturally as the stock of the new premises is contained therein. The balance-sheet before you shows the continued watchful management, which becomes more onerous and trying every year as competition increases and bad trade generally decreases the usual indents, but we can assure you that your interest is most jealously guarded by your directors and manager, who are doing everything in their power to keep your business well in the front rank."

Mr. Hurkisandas Narotamdas seconded the Chairman's proposal which being further supported by Mr. S. Katrack, was carried unanimously.

On behalf of the Board and the Chairman, Dr. Shantarao acknowledged thanks for all that he said by Mr. Katrack and Mr. Hurkisandas.

Mr. C. D. Dubash proposed, and was seconded by Mr. Katrack, that a dividend of 10 per cent. on paid up capital, or Rs. 17-8 per share payable in the month of September be declared. This was carried.

The meeting further resolved that Dr. T. Blaney, C. I. E., and Mr. Rustomjee B. Jeejeebhoy, who retired, be re-elected Directors of the Company, and that Messrs. Cornforth and Mistri be elected auditors for a remuneration of Rs. 300; and a bonus of Rs. 3,700 be distributed amongst the servants of the Company, subject to the discretion of the manager.

A vote of thanks to the Chair concluded the proceedings.

UNVEILING OF THE BUST OF DR. BLANEY.

The above meeting being dispersed, all present went to the shop premises of the Company in the Elphinstone circle, where a marble bust of Dr. Blaney had been erected.

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas, in opening the proceedings, said:—Gentlemen, before I proceed to unveil the bust of Dr. Blaney I, as senior member of your Board next to him, think it great good fortune that it has fallen to my lot to undertake this most pleasant duty. When last year you gave your sanction to the erection of a marble bust of our worthy chairman, to be paid for out of the profits of this company, we hoped the original of the bust would be with us when it was unveiled, and we are very pleased that such is the case. Of the many services Dr. Blaney has rendered this company I need not speak at length, most of your know them, as year after year he has presided at our annual meeting, and year after year he has directed the operations of this company carefully and assiduously. In fact his daily attendance at the office and taking the interest of Kemp and Co. as his own, can hardly be said of any other chairman of a limited liability company. Such a record is unique in the annals of public companies in Bombay, and the bust which has been placed in the conspicuous position in which you now see it will serve to remind you and all those who notice it, of his untiring energy and of his anxiety for the welfare of your company. Taking advantage of this opportunity, I may congratulate the shareholders in treating their chairman so liberally, not only in giving him an enhanced fee as director, but also in the present instance, which will also effect the minds of his collegues and the staff, and show that you are not backward in rewarding merit where it exists. Dr. Blaney's first connection with Kemp and Company dates from a period before it came into your hands, and he has watched its gradual development to its present position as one of the best known pharmaceutical establishments in India and has contributed in no small share to that result. It is, I am sure, the wish of every one here that he may long be spared to take his place as usual on your Board and to remember whenever he sees this bust of himself, that it is the shareholders' appreciation of his many services that has placed it here. I may mention that although you voted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 for this bust, your General Manager, Mr. Pell, has managed to get the handsome and striking likeness you will now see placed in position for the sum of Rs. 850, which is considerably less than half the amount voted. I will not take up more of your valuable time, but will proceed to unveil the bust of Dr. Blaney on this appropriate day of our general meeting." (Applause).

Mr. Hurkissondas then, amid cheers, unveiled the marble bust which was placed on a pedestal, surrounded by an ornamental railing, and erected facing the main entrance of the premises.

Dr. Blaney in reply said:—"In offering this meeting my warmest thanks for the honour it has done me in raising this monument in token of my long connection with the company—the record as you will see closes the twentieth year to-day—and this is the extent of my capacity to fill the high and honourable post of your chairman. Yes, gentlemen, it is true I have been the chairman of this company for nearly all the years it has existed, and the past has always been to me one of the most agreeable of the various public offices I have held in the city. Your company, gentlemen, has maintained the highest commercial character in the city, and your staff have always performed their duties with a zeal and an attention worthy of the position of the company. In erecting a monument of our company such as this my name occupies a prominent and conspicuous position on the record. But, gentlemen, I am only one of the workers in Kemp & Company, and I think and believe that the intentions of those who are giving the chief support to the erection of the monument are fully persuaded that the whole European staff are deserving of an equal share in getting up the meeting as it has been held to-day.

AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its office, Carnac Bridge Road, Elphinstone Estate, Mr. Damodhur Gordhandas Sukhadvalla, presiding. On the motion of the Chairman it was resolved that the capital of the Company be reduced from two laks and fifty thousand rupees to two lakhs only, by reducing the nominal value of the share from Rs. 1250 to Rs. 1000 by paying to the shareholders the sum of Rs. 250 per share out of the reserve fund. Further resolutions were passed for making necessary alterations and additions in the 4th article in the Company's Articles of Association and authorizing the Board of Directors to apply to the Court and to do all other acts and things for the purpose of carrying into effect the above resolution. The meeting then dispersed.

POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST AUGUST 1901.

Owners are reminded that 2nd entries close on Saturday the 17th August at 7 p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 11th August.

THE BEST UNIVERSITY FOR INDIA.

A LETTER TO AN INDIAN FRIEND.

(BY PROFESSOR PATRICK GEDDES.)

Before entering on your very large and general enquiry as to what may be the best form of a new foundation of University character, and, especially for India, we require in the first place an outlook on the whole University movement throughout its history, so as to see what progress is pointing to. Let me try to reduce this to the very briefest outline.

1. The Mediæval University arose when the monkish school became laicised, and when it learned, from crusaders and pilgrims, something of Arab and other distant culture; thus recovering Aristotle, and arousing a centre of teaching and discussion in almost every great city. Learning and discussion, however, both degenerated in ways we need not follow.

2. The Mediæval University became the Renaissance University by absorbing the new learning from fugitive Greeks, the new astronomy from persecuted heretics, and the results of the new art of printing from wandering craftsmen. This then gradually stagnated in its turn.

3 The Renaissance University developed into the modern (German) University, through the absorption of the unofficial, but literally encyclopedic, culture of the French "philosophers." The Grande Encyclopedie of Diderot (of which our Britannica and Chambers are also the direct descendants) was broken up, so to speak, into its constituent articles, e. g., algebra, anthropology, Arabic, archaeology, architecture and so on, right down the alphabet, and chairs and lectureships opened freely to the exposition and the elaboration of each. The current ideal of Liberalite, Egalite, &c., was translated from the political into the intellectual sphere, and acclaimed as the new freedom of teaching and learning ("Lehrfreiheit und Lernfreiheit"). This modern revival and freedom of special research, with its minute and increasing division of labour among many workers, is thus the glory of the German University. Its main dangers are of course, that loss, or at least deficient sense, of intellectual units that paralysis of moral purpose, which a too exclusive absorption in any specialism tends to produce.

4. Now this modern, or German, type of University is again tending to develop afresh. It is absorbing the growing science of the world around, e. g., from travellers and inventors, from scientific societies and congresses, from museums and even from those vast temporary museums of the present which we call International Exhibitions. It is absorbing also the comprehensive theories and synthetic ideals of non-academic thinkers, for instance, the evolutionists, the sociologists, and so on.

5. In direct contrast and opposition to this progressive movement was introduced, under the empire of Napoleon, a system of education consisting of the memorising of artificially formulated and authoritatively imposed programmes for examinations for degrees, calculated to repress investigation and merely to produce the respectable functionary and the docile tax-payer. This is the "University of France," now, however, in process of being dissolved.

The liberal movement of England has turned essentially upon the importation of the essential ideas of the opening period of the French Revolution,—of course properly diluted and taken very gradually. But well-intentioned Liberals committed the mistake of importing also this type of examination institution from the Napoleonic Empire, and calling it the University of London; While others transferred it in essence to India. This whole development, however, is now generally recognised as having been in the main little more than a vicious parenthesis. At any rate it cannot be said to have had any vital use or place in the general progress above outlined save as delaying it. Returning then to

3. The general movement of University progress in England hitherto,—so far as we are can yet be said to have had any general movement—has been the necessary process of modernising or Germanising, which has been carried out more fully and thoroughly in the United States. But the most remarkable line of advance at present, even in this respect, though still too little known in England, and presumably still less in India, has been the reconstitution of French Universities since the war of 1870-71, a reconstitution no less thorough and effective than that of the Army. And I would specially press on the attention of anyone desiring to found or improve a University, the work of M. Liard, who has for the past twenty years been permanent Under-Secretary of State for Higher Education, thus practically more important than has been any French Minister of Education, though M. Leon Bourgeois (twice Minister) is also worth hearing. His work has been not only to rebuild and reorganise the University of Paris, until it now corresponds, in sheer number of students and staff, to all the teaching Universities of England and Scotland put together, and in spirit and efficiency greatly surpasses these, but also to re-establish seven or eight "regional Universities" in the leading cities, "e.g.," Bordeaux, Toulouse, Montpellier, Lyons Marseilles, Nancy, Lille, &c., to which besides we must add the foundation of a number of incomplete Universites, (i-e. without faculties of medicine, law, &c., such as Clermont, Caen, &c.) So much for the magnitude of his task, which as you see many times exceeds the the work of the Presidents of Chicago or Harvard, much more anything in Britain. Next as to its character. A great step has been to give up the mechanical unity of the University of France, with it programmes and examinations as the sole conditions of intellectual existence. This is now being rapidly dissolved, while the higher studies and research elements are being greatly and increasingly developed. Of course this change is still far from complete, but the policy is clear. Note in this regard that the University of London is also becoming a teaching institution; so that you may fairly look for a corresponding relaxation of the examination system, for and in India, before many years. But the matter which most directly concerns this new Indian scheme of which you tell me, would be the "Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes," of which printed particulars are easily obtained. But, you may ask, how does this new, indeed still only nascent, French development differ from the familiar German type, with its offsets in America and England? In this respect, as I have already said, "German" means "modern" and in that sense the Universities,—and in that some the University of Paris is now immensely the largest of German Universities,—with innumerable specialists, e. g., over 40 in history alone. But while thus more German than the Germans, it is also French in the best sense also. It is yet more widely open,—the "Universitie de Paris" again beginning to denote not only the sum of all the faculties, but of all the institutions of higher culture. It is also more systematic, the French spirit is acting on and incorporating the German specialisms giving them its characteristic lucidity, unity and clearness, and preparing a new systematisation of culture. And further it is becoming directly "social," That is, its science is becoming more fully applied to art, its theory to practice, its speculation to the needs of human life and the times.

Again 4. It is thus beginning to constitute a new academic type, ahead of the present modern one, the Nascent, the incipient University, which the past Exhibition and the opening century alike have been beginning more clearly and boldly to formulate,—the University of the (near) future, of which the ideals are already becoming apparent. It will continue and intensify all the dispersive specialist progress of the modern type, but it will be characterised by the progressive co-ordination of this into an ever-growing unity. By the application of these specialisms to action, an open synthesis will be brought about, becoming through the greater and greater harmonising of the thought and action of the whole world toward a peace unity—the synergy of a widened and deepened human sympathy. You ask, in what way is this being achieved? This generation of French educational organisers, just like the Army re-organisers, have had to make their country anew. From nearly 25 years' personal knowledge of French, higher education *e. g.* of Pasteur or of Lacaze, and their pupils, as well as of half-a-dozen others of the great schools of science, I can tell you that their most abstract and disinterested research has been infused with this spirit of enlightened and humanised patriotism. (Their actual watchword has been "Il faut refaire la patrie!) And it is worth remembering that the German University movement of the beginning of the century arose in a fully similar way.

Another point most noteworthy is that while Paris and the greater universities have a universal character, and are being equipped with all the imaginable institutes of physic, chemistry, physiology, botany, &c, upon the first-rate German level, some of the smaller of which I spoke are becoming the most truely "regional" in the world. For instance that of Clermont is largely characterised by admirably working out the geology, meteorology, natural historic, anthropology, &c., of its historic province and natural region of Auvergne. The application of this to India is surely obvious.

France—a country of small agriculturalists of artists, and intellectuals—is in each of these ways peculiary analogous to India,—much more so than is Britain. And her example, therefore, ought to be studied by Indian educational organisers in the fullest possible way. Thus I submit that the influence of Pasteur (and of course a direct touch with the Pasteur Institute,—at present probably the most active critic and focus of fruitful research and general progress in the world) e g., in general and special hygiene in the question of the fertility of soil and in larger agricultural matters generally, would be found of the highest importance. Take even as a minor instance the production of silk; and then think of its profound reaction on the hygiene of the home on the arts and industries, and, not indirectly, even upon the status and education of Indian women. For while agricultural detail may be left to agricultural colleges, the proposed new foundation might well include an institute of bacteriology. Similarly you require a French contact to vitalise your studies in other subjects, say anthropology and political economy. For while the manufacturing, mercantile, and financial economy of England is not directly related to the needs of India the peasant proprietorship and rural syndicates of France like the agricultural banks of Germany and Italy are of immediate and practical interest (and perhaps even example) of the Indian economist. I of course strongly believe that our Indian rulers would become greatly more efficient by this change in their economic point of view from their present insular and urban one of the manufacturing and exporting, the financial and governing city, to that of Continental economists, agricultural especially, and here as I have first said not only French but German and Italian also.

Again, while English anthropologists, like German Sanscritists have undeniably done good, even fundamental work in the past, the modern French movement originating with Le Play and now revolutionising both anthropology and economics, is still almost unknown in both these countries, although it is just beginning to find its way into one or two lecture rooms of Oxford and Cambridge. For with the School of Letley, instead of beginning with language, or with race as our initial principle we begin with the geography of the chosen region; we investigate how this determines the essential occupations, and how from these evolve the family type, the clans, and castes of the people, and ultimately their appropriate ideas and even ideals also—these in turn reacting upon the whole, through institutions, spiritual and temporal philosophy and education, æsthetics symbolism and art.

This would constitute an almost new (i. e., a reorganised) science—of the evolution of India—surely one of the finest subjects for the new foundation, and one ideally adapted to the native investigator, once brought abreast of European, not simply English, thought.

So much than for some of these French developments. You should be in immediate touch with e. g. MM. Liard and Gerard (the latter the Rector of the University of Paris) and with specialists of most kinds. Similarly with those of Germany also, though here the great founders were of an earlier generation, and are no longer surviving. Quite one of the best senior men I can here suggest is Ernest Haeckel, from whom you may be assured of valuable counsel if you want it; for from his eager evolutionism, he inherits much of the spirit of the generation of Goethe.

Another University type well worth studying is that unique one of the "Universite Nouvelle" of Brussels which broke away from the existing official University, and has gone on now for five years, almost without money, by the voluntary and unpaid labour of its large professoriate. It is already one of the most living of European centres, especially in the social sciences. All this of course is a matter of international comparison, and it is at present one of your many educational misfortunes in India that you only know the acute insularity of Oxford and Cambridge when you get outside the examination machine of London except in so far as Scottish doctor or missionary may have any influence. The introduction of the German level specialism I am of course not undervaluing; but we may assume that you are safe to get this if the present project goes on. Hence I insist on the later French developments, that of what I have called the Nascent University beyond the modern one, of which moreover too few Englishmen have heard. (It is fair to recognise that the older members of the professoriate, who of course form opinion more than I can only knew France, if at all, before the war *i.e.*, during the second Empire, when she was perhaps at her lowest level for centuries). Of the present revival of old prejudices I need not speak. It cannot last indefinitely; we especially are too serious losers by it. Pray note also my insistence on the necessary and increasing internationalism of science. Science which, like ours in England, too often loses touch with the Continent and with America, is not wide enough to inspire India, which must in this respect be as free and as electric as Japan. Here the Indian student, like the Japanese, needs to travel, and no less widely. Why not have travelling fellowship? It is time you diminished your reverence of our academic pretentiousness, and realised (1) that most of the great names of British science, Darwin, Wallace, Spencer, Joule, Lyell, Murchison, Faraday, Davy, Huxley, Tyndall, &c., are no more regular products of the Universities than are the poets or the inventors; (2) that where distinguished and official, like, Lister, Kelvin, and Tait, they are very often, like these, Scottish professors, not English; and (3) that the younger generation of distinguished men of science, &c., e. g., Ramsay, Dewar, &c., are still largely Northern or German graduates. This very notably reduces the scientific authority of the two great English Universities, where despite an increasing infusion of respectable specialism the old traditions of classics at the one and mathematics at the other, of social convention and intellectual routine at both, still far too largely holds good. It is from the latter class that your Indian professoriate is already, in my judgment, far too largely drawn. With this spirit and with the machinery of the University of London still mainly dominating Indian education, it is a wonder to me that your results are as good as they are. But a new institution on fresh lines may soon do wonders, even for the existing Universities, since, to do these justice, a feeling of needed progress is becoming more common.

Of course you are right to wish to import some of our good men. Every country and every line of culture needs its special missionaries, the representative academic missionary to my mind being, for example, Max Muller in Oxford, with his undeniable services in popularising there the mythology of his time. But have you not quite enough at present in India of the mythology of England in our time? . . . .

Here it is that the Japanese have been so wise, in selecting the Cambridge mathematician, the German chemist, the Glasgow engineer, the American psychologist and so on, to head their respective departments for seven years or so, of course occasionally reappointing them for a second or even a third period when specially desirable, but steadily replacing them with trained and travelled Japanese, as these gradually presented themselves.

Weissmann has again and again told me that the ablest student (German or other) he has ever had, was a Japanese, now a professor in his own country. Though I have not chanced to have many Indian students, and have not come across any genius, I have found Indian just as good as any other. Another point, constantly forgotten by European and even American founders, is that science is not in buildings nor even in laboratries, neither in the instruments nor the libraries; and that when you have got the biggest and best of these, and even have selected your professors as carefully as you can, you have not yet got very far. Every intellectual movement requires not simply an originative mind, but the friction of a group of kindred minds. It is largely, perhaps mainly for lack of that culture movements so readily die out. Your best professor is but a conductor; you must find him not only room and instruments, but an orchestra. I have now rambled for two seasons among American Universities, and more than by all the wealth and variety and magnificence of Harvard or Columbia or Chicago I have been impressed by the extensive unity of small Clark University of Worcester, which Boston does not yet appreciate. Here there were not funds enough to start a complete University, and so it was decided to develop especially the Faculty of Education, already the most important faculty in the estimation of America, thought the one we still care least about in England. Here, then, around a psychologist and educationalist of genius, were grouped eight or ten chairs only, those judged by him most essential. And the rest of the income from the foundation was devoted to the supply of about 50 post graduate fellowships, of which one-third are awarded annually to men of promise who have concluded the ordinary course in other American Universities. For this University does not waste its funds in preparing undergraduates at all, leaving these to the innumerable existing institutions for that purpose.

May not this principle be suggestive beyond the United States?

Enough details perhaps for the present: if you want information about foreign Univesities, or specific institutes, such as the Pasteur Institute, &c, it is as easily obtained as about our own.—"Pioneer."

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of undelivered letters lying in the Bombay General Post Office:—

Alexander M S Mrs
Alfretk Mrs
Amar A I
Anderson J H
Aronson Lazar
Beattie Mrs
Blow T B
Brebele Gillel Miss
Bump S Miss
Eckstein Friedrick
Florica M S Miss
Giovanni R
Glaiser C Miss
Grant J
Hollander I Mrs
Kauffman Liza Miss
Kotzer Ameli Miss
Ledder E Mrs
Massadoe D
Mercurio A
Minzer Leib
Morgenstein M
Notton R Mrs
Olsin Annie Mrs
Oussiatinsky A K
Peace G F
Pryer Mrs
Rello S
Rogers A L
Rynd B Mrs
Shakespear W Mrs
Smiley J R
Stang R Miss
Taylor N Mrs
Trevedi J R
Viveros N
Warner E Mrs
Warren W W
Wilson R McDonald
Zacariadis A

In consequence of a recommendation to that effect from Major Ronald Ross, the Honorary Secretary of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, who is himself at present on a mission of investigation in Africa, the School is sending out a special officer to inquire into the causation of malaria in the Island of Bathurst and the feasibility of preventive measures. Probably Dr. H. E. Annett, who has already been in Africa on a similar mission, will be selected. His duty will be to ascertain (a) the source of the mosquitoes, both anopheles and culex; (b) the danger of malaria among native children; and (c) the best feasible measures for dealing with the insects. This is the seventh expedition sent out by the Liverpool School.

"Hair Preserved and Beautified" by using the only reliable preparation, Rowland's Macassar Oil, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use Rowland's Golden Macassar Oil, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

An incident with a touch of humour is reporte from Berlin in connection with the visit of t Morocco Ambassadors to the World's Cycle Cham pionship. The gentlemen from Northern Afric were much impressed by the performance of one c the professional cracks and asked to be presented t him. As he shook hands with the leader of the part latter the skilfully conveyed to the racing man' palm a little appreciation of two hundred franc concealing the gift lest it should interfere with h racing status. Apparently the worthy Ambassad did not realise that a professional has not yet di played any sordid objections to accepting cash, an doubtless thought the matter a delicate complimen which could only be conveyed in a private manne The incident, however, affords evidence of the sou harrying amateur definition having found its wa even to Morocco.

Among the four letters from Queen Victoria to he aunt, H. R. H. Princess Sophia Matilda of Glouceste which were sold at Sotheby the other day announcing her forthcoming marriage with Princ Albert, contains this passage: "I must say no mor than that I feel more assured of my own happines than I can be of anything here below." The fou letters brought £22 13s. Five letters written an signed by the King in November 1877, made £11 6 6d.; twelve sheets of music, of as many minuets, b Mozart, in his autograph, 1772-3, £37 two long letter from Shelley to Godwin, both dated 1816, and on written on the eve of his departure for Genoa wit Mary Godwin, £39 10s.; and a 2pp. 4 to letter fro Laurence Sterne to David Garrick, York, 1760, £1 15s.

The "Politische Correspondenz" learns from Con stantinople that eighty Armenian families living i Kara Agiul (Casa Bulanik) are literally held prisone by the Kurd chief, Halil Agha, and his band, wh seized a number of the men on the way to pay thei taxes in Bulanik, and then surrounded the plac Sixteen who managed to escape to Khynlss sent telegram to the Sultan, imploring him to rescue thei people. They assert that the Kurds are abducting th women and girls.

A Select Committee of the House of Lords, pre sided over by Lord Ribblesdale, have sanctioned Bill, already approved by the Commons, to enab the London District Railway Company to work thei system, by agreement with Mr. Yerkes, on multiple motor system of electrical traction. Mr Pember, K. C., who, with Mr. Clode, appeared fo the company, claimed that this system avoided th vibration which was said to have been experience on the Central London Railway. The Corporation of London, who originally opposed on the score o vibration and ventilators, were now satisfied these points, but wished it to be publicly understoo that this must not be taken to prejudice their actio as to tube railways next year.

On the invitation of the Mayor and Corporation o Tunbridge Wells the Lord Mayor has undertaken to publicly inaugurate the municipal tele phone system in that borough—the first of it kind established in England, and for which a licenc has been obtained from the Postmaster-General The ceremony will take place in the Great Hall, an afterwards the Lord Mayor and other guests will b entertained at luncheon in the Pump Room. On result of the competition of the Corporation o Tunbridge Wells with the National Telephone Com pany is that the latter have reduced their rates i Tunbridge Wells about 50 per cent.

Now that the Assouan dam is approaching com pletion the question of protecting Philae is onc more on the tapis. Plans have been drawn up an will be laid before the Government in the autum with a view to carrying out a scheme which expert consider would undoubtedly preserve the templ It is claimed as one of the advantages of this schem that it might be carried out at remarkably sma cost.

It is generally understood among the intimat friends of Sir Thomas Lipton that his coming effor to win the America Cup will be his last appearanc in the yachting world, and that he will probabl take to the turf for a change.

A philanthropist, whose name is withheld, ha given £100,000 towards the enlargement of the Nort London Hospital for Consumption at Mount Vernon Hampstead, where the open-air treatment is use One hundred more beds will be provided.

Many expedients have been tried for laying th dust, and California has of late discovered that oil i most effective. It forms the dust and crust of th road into a case, and the effects are more permanen than by water. But there is another side to th question. Cyclists and motorists have promptly dis covered that the oil is ruining their tyres, and thei last state is worse than their first. Now, therefor petitions are going up to the authorities for th abandonment of this method and a return to ancien principles.

It is stated that Major Alexander Henry Davis the millionaire of Syracuse, who made his mone out of street railways in Louisville, has renounce American citizenship and become a subject of Kin Edward. Major Davis has resided in London fo some time, and his American estate of Thornden is understood to be offered for sale. One of Major Davis' daughters is married to a captain in the British Army, and another, Miss May Davis, became the wife of a member of the House of Commons last spring.

At Warwick Castle, recently, Earl Grey addressed a county conference, convened by the Earl and Countess of Warwick, to consider the scheme of the Public-House Trust Association. Lord Warwick presided, and Lord Grey explained the working of the plan in the north of England and other parts of the country. The scheme, it was said, would mainly deal in new districts for which licences might be granted to the Association's houses, which would be conducted for the public benefit, rather than for private profit. The meeting resolved that it was desirable to form a public trust for Warwickshire.

The Bamberg Chamber of Lawyers has mulcted Dr. Gabriel Gengler, a solicitor, in a fine of 650 marks (£32 10s.) for having unduly prolonged a case for the purpose of running up his bill of costs.

The town council of Herrnskretschen is waging war against trains to ladies' dresses, and has posted up the following notice: "The draggling of ladies dresses is forbidden on pain of a fine of twenty crowns."

M. Renard, a French Alpinist, is for the moment the hero of the Alpine world, as the other day he made the ascent of the terrible Red Peak in the Mont Blanc range. The summit of this mount has never before been reached, and M. Renard's performance must rank as one of the greatest in the annals of Alpinism.

A corporation is said to have been organised in London by Mr. Carnegie with a capital of £800,000 for the purpose of establishing a plant at Camden, New Jersey, for the production of turbine propellers. It is stated that negotiations are in progress for the purchase of 200 acres of land there.

Sir H. H. Johnston, H.M.'s Special Commissioner, in his report on Uganda, just published, has the following note appended to a description of blackwater fever:—"I regret that Professor Koch should have put forward an idea so foolish and dangerous, and so entirely without foundation, as that blackwater fever is the result of quinine poisoning. He has given his great authority to this mistaken view, which undoubtedly has acted most unfavourably on those Europeans who believed it, and who have sometimes died from refusing to take the only known drug which effectually cuts short the malarial poisoning from which they are suffering."

Lance-Corporal Ommundsen, who won the King's prize so splendidly at Bisley, is probably the youngest marksman to achieve the distinction. He is not yet twenty-four years of age, but he has for nearly five years been a prominent and well-known rifle shot. On several occasions he has shot for Scotland in International team matches, although, as his name suggests, he is of Scandinavian extraction. Now a law writer in Edinburgh, he formerly resided at Leith, and it was whilst so resident, and a non-commissioned officer in the 6th V.B. Royal Scots, that he astonished all by winning the St. George's Challenge Vase, which is second only in importance to the King's prize at Bisley two years ago. It seemed inevitable that he should win the King's prize sooner or later; he has done it sooner.

No assemblage of early Italian illustrated books comparable in importance with that recently dispersed at Sotheby's is for long likely to occur. The final 280 lots brought £2,531 7s., the library as a whole, 1,054 lots, £8,028 15s. One of the most celebrated series of Florentine illustrated books is the "Rappresentazioni", plays, secular and sacred, poorly printed as a rule, but finely decorated. They have been described as the most artistic of chap-books. The other day a 1571 "Rappresentazioni," concerned with the conversion of the Virgin, with 8 woodcuts, brought £400. Of many Savonarola Tracts, the undated "Dyalogo della verita prophetica," a piece of 58 leaves, made £150, this by reason of the superb cut showing Savonarola preaching to seven questioners, ranged in a semi-circle, a view of Florence in the background. A copy of the Gospels, with commentary by Simone da Cascia, Florence, 1496, realised £305; three copies of Ptolemy's "Cosmographia," including that printed at Ulm by Leonhard Holl, 1482, £126 1s.; and three examples of Voragine's "Golden Legend," in Latin and Italian, printed in Venice and Milan, 1494-1511, £339.

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

ALTHOUGH it is so many years since "Our Boys" was read to the company who were engaged to play in it—and several of them, by the way, gloomily foretold a week's run—the old comedy seems to renew its youth at the suburban theatres. Mr. Thomas Thorne has been playing the butterman for the last ten years For the benefit of a generation of playgoers who have only seen a revival, it had better be mentioned that he was the original Talbot Champneys—when he was twenty-five years younger and three stone lighter than he is to-day. From the time when Mr. Thorne was manager for twenty-two years of the Vaudeville, and long before then, he has been one of the great favourites of the public. Who can have seen and forgotten his tender Parson Adams in "Joseph's Sweetheart?" Or his performance of Crabtree in the best revival ever seen of "A School for Scandal?" Miss Ada Cavendish was Lady Teazle, and Mr. Farren, of course, Sir Peter; Henry Neville played Charles, and the Joseph was an actor who has long since vanished from the stage, for Mr. Archer, once so popular, now lives very quietly in Surrey, rarely going to the theatre, and almost as rarely speaking of his own successful career.

Mr. Thorne has played all the Shakespearian clowns in existance—for they do exist in perpetuity. His very first appearance was in Shakespeare. He was about sixteen, and was given the part of the Second Gentleman in "Othello." with a single line "'Tis one Iago, ancient to the general." But Mr. Thorne studied his one line very carefully, screwed his courage, with some difficulty, to the sticking point and ultimately spoke the lines with a slight alteration: "'Tis one Iago," he said, "ancient to His Majesty!" and having proclaimed Othello's unusual title in a loud voice, rushed from the stage.

Miss Topsy Sinden can act, sing, fence, and dance. She is one of the chief points of attraction in "San Toy" at Daly's. She gave her first pirouette on the tips of her pretty little feet at the serious age of six; she has danced at the Empire and at Govent Garden; she was a Gaiety girl for four years; but is quite unspoilt by her many successes and long engagements, and sums up the case with the three words, "I'm very lucky!" Miss Sinden is tall and slight, with a compact, small head and laughing, blue-grey eyes. She is the best pupil of several masters, but owes the most to the careful training of Mme. Katti Lanner.

Miss Topsy Sinden was called when she was quite a little girl, Deerfoot, because she was so swift and light in movement. Her only brother, Bert, is possessed of the same lithe and springy grace. He also is engaged by Mr. George Edwardes for the next two years. There are two things which Miss Sinden seems to prize most highly in her collection of souvenirs of happy and successful days. The first is her certificate signed by Mr. Tree for elocution won at the Polytechnic; and the second is a gold medal presented to her at Everton as first prize in a running match. The distance was fifty yards; the occasion, theatrical sports in aid of an important charity; and the competitors a formidable array of young and quick-footed girls. But Miss Sinden leapt away from all her rivals, and won the race and the medal as easily and prettily as she drops a curtsey at the end of a dance.

The adaptation of "Ben Hur," General Lew Wallace's novel to be produced at Drury Lane next Easter, has already proved in America one of the biggest successes and productions ever seen. The famous Chariot Race between Ben Hur and Messala—read and recited in every home and hall in the States—is put upon the stage with a wonderful arrangement of moving scenery and galloping horses. The tableaux are amazingly beautiful and full of life; and the cast, headed by Mr. Robert Taber as "Ben Hur," is equal to the importance of the production. Mr. Joseph Brookes, business representative of Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger, is now in London, not only arranging for the coming of "Ben Hur," but for the production in New York of "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," the Drury Lane pantomime last Christmas.

Mr. Brookes, quietly sitting in his office at Drury Lane, has little the appearance which suggests the management of the big undertakings of Klaw and Erlanger. There is none of the "hustle" and hurry of an ordinary theatrical man; he speaks in a slow, pleasant voice, he has a particularly pleasant laugh; his firm practically controls over a hundred and fifty theatres in the States, and the chief offices in New York must be, according to Mr. Brookes' account, full of surprising interest. To be able to book a tour with your company from Boston to 'Frisco in half-an-hour is quick work—even for New York! To find designers and workpeople, scenic artists and scenery, actors and managers, all under the same proof—to be in touch with every theatre in nearly every town in America—all this is managed at the Broadway offices of the well-known Klaw and Erlanger.

Mr. Brookes is a Southerner. He comes from the same town as Miss Mary Anderson—Louisville, Kentucky—and, oddly enough, he was acting manager for her at the beginning of her career. He has worked his way, step by step, from being assistant box-office keeper in a Boston theatre to his present responsible position.

Miss Ada Branson and Mr. Harry Farmer are the only members of the original "Charley's Aunt," company—with the exception, of course, of Mr. Penley himself—now playing in the revival at Penley's Theatre. Mr Farmer, who made his 'debut' as Charley, and afterwards married Miss Annie Monier, the most charming of the many Ella Delahays, is as full of energy and good spirits as of old, and Miss Branson still plays the real Donna Lucia from, Brazil, "where the nuts come from." Miss Branson has only recently returned from South Africa, where she toured for a little while, and afterwards saw many real scenes of the real war, not easily to be forgotten. She has travelled much, but in spite of the fact that she acts well and is able to get engagements whenever she wants them is utterly indifferent to the stage.

Restless, quick, full of life and laughter—all eyes and energy—Mr. R. H. Douglass is one of the most original artistes on the variety stage. He finished a season at the Empire last week, but is booked to reappear next year, and in 1904 he pays a return visit to Australia, where he is very popular. He writes his own sketches, never gives up ordinary evening dress for ridiculous costume, and has mastered the art of entertaining, as Sam Weller that of letter writing, by "making 'em wish for more!" Mr. Drouglass simply bubbles over with high spirits. He darts off the stage when he is "working" several halls a night, whisks into an overcoat, runs upstairs, says something witty to a friend as he passes, leaving laughter behind him—is through the stage door and away in his hansom in less time than it takes many an artist to acknowledge a call.

Mr. Douglass's stage experience date from his earliest years. He was born in a theatre, toddled about the stage as a mere baby, and made a professional debut, at the age of two, in "The Bohemian Girl" when he played, in the first act only, the title role. The Douglass family has been connected with the stage for many years. The parents of the present representative lived in the old house that is under the same roof as the Standard Theatre; it was there that he commenced to learn anything and everything connected with his future work; for Mr. Douglass is much more than the ordinary music hall artist; he studied with Miss Carlotta Le Clerq, acted all sorts of parts, and has produced four pantomines for Mr. Robert Arthur.

In Mr. Douglass's capital imitation, which he gave at the Empire, of the rehearsal of a comic opera chorus, he shows the manners and methods of a stage manager the very opposite to himself. He is unfailingly good-tempered when producing a pantomime; he fills his company with his own enthusiasm; he never swears; he rushes things along, from the opening chorus to the end of the harlequinade, by sheer good humour and boundless energy. His popularity last year at Birmingham was fully shown on the last night of the pantomime, when he was presented with numberless gifts—from managers, company, and stage hands. Mr. Douglass is very happily married, and his wife, although she is not on the stage herself, shares his popularity wherever they go behind the scenes.

Mr. Douglass played, when he was a little boy, the usuall selection of child's part—stage beggars cripples, and waifs. He has a vivid recollection of his performance of Willie Carlyle in "East Lynne," Willie Carlyle is usually accepted by an audience as a necessary evil, but on one occasion when he tremulously cried, for the third time, "Madame, will it be long before I die?" a gentle voice was heard to groan from the back of the pit "I hope so!"

Black Dan is most effectively played, at the Savoy by Mr. W. H. Leon, who has been a Savoyard for several years, and is, off the stage as well as on, a very entertaining man, a good talker, with a certain quiet, unpretentious-humour of his own. His father was a French actor, and he himself started his theatrical career as call boy at the Theatre Royal Glasgow, under the management of Miss Marie Lytton. The old stage superstition that the play of Macbeth brings ill luck is contradicted in Mr. Leon's case, for he spoke his first lines as one of the Witches' Apparitions, and his luck has been far from ill.

Mr. Leon temporarily retired, however, when he was about eighteen, and became, instead of an actor, a clerk in the office of the Lord's Day Observance Society; this clerking was succeeded by photography; then he determine to return to his old occupation, and soon became, in voice and manner and look, the best Mikado ever heard in the provinces. For several year now he has been at the Savoy, after playing in every town, with hardly one exception, in the United Kingdom.

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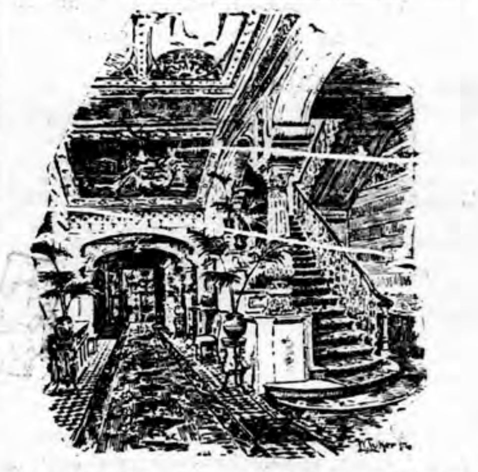

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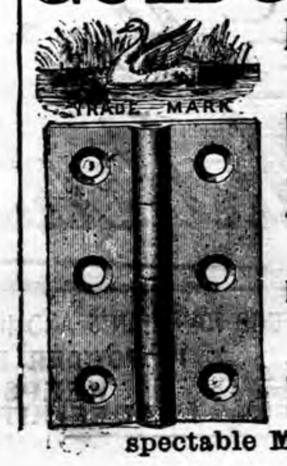

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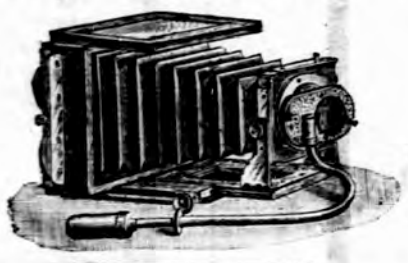

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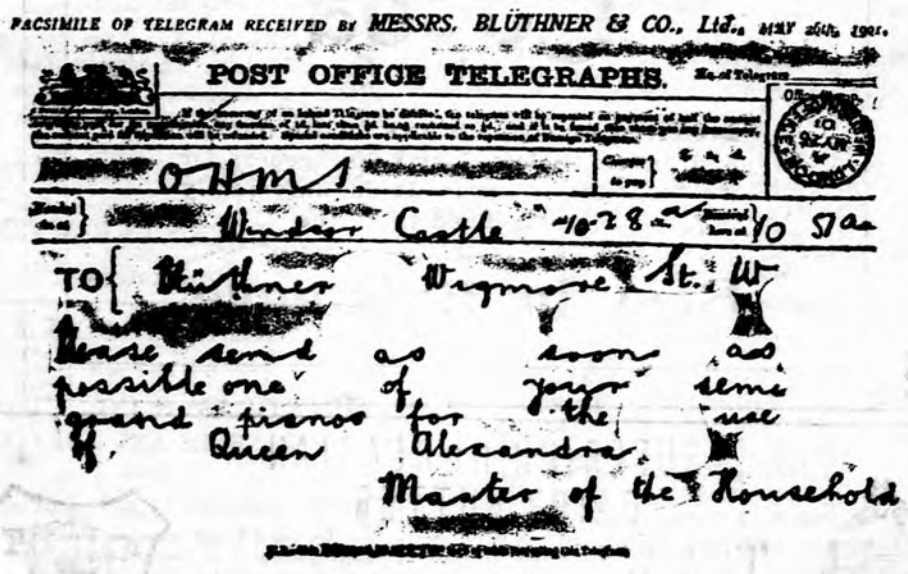

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.